VOL. 7.

PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER.

WILLIAM J. BUCKMINSTER.

AGRICULTURE.

Is Snow useful to Farmers?

gatiers as rain from a sudden thunder cloud.

and the loss of which is a serious detriment to his

zen deep through the winter.

life is imparted by a change of the particles.

need of great supplies of fodder through our long

to those who would seem to need nothing of this

175 BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE?

kind from our stores.

reference to rain.

he side walk, to come inte know you shouldn't be out the back yard, if you want inday." "Well, yes. But ick yard, mother?"

gged urchin, "won't yeu ngs! see those great boles or stockings? what for?" er can't get time."
ell, where is your mother?"
the Sewing Circle."

our teeth and tallowed and corked your eve-

at and go to meeting; able as our neighbors." TEM. Aw! Pummell,

's of no consequence.

ng of having been ede-ou remind me," said an hat sucked two cowa." ce?" asked a third per-the old gontleman, very

flogg, once requested a of corn in a stated time, did not take it until the he had promised. The ted, refused it. "Well,"

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM EDITOR.

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1848.



Here is a nest of queries that cannot be Numerous farmers are strongly impressed with the entire satisfaction of all cultivators.

the idea that lands are injured by lying bare through We have a fancy that nothing short of long trialthe idea that lands are injured by lying bare inrougulate the winter, and that a good covering of snow is a fer runner of a fruitful season. It is probable that this impression or notion has its foundation in long apprience; though it is not very obvious to all that sow is of much service before it melts, unless it is sow is of much service before it melts, unless it is food than the apple-tree. It is like your to any other lands of which was to any other lands of the properties.

thirst; we have now two arguments for snow in this subject.

The girdler, as we have stated in former numsoon, and rain too on ground that is not much fro-zen on the surface at the time of its coming, the soil

fire blight. [Editor.] They then drop sudden-

MILKING STOOLS MADE LONG.

Mr. Editor. - There is a convenience connect

grass than lands that never feel the winter frost. the pail, for a high stool is not wanted by a good

young misses to milk cows. Beginners should nev-Hay has been shipped the last year from Maine to Mexico—from Bangor to Vera Cruz. And it is annually carried from our most northern States to nously carried from The great Mississippi cannot formed, for this may save them much trouble in fu-

bear enough on her waters to supply New Orleans, and States that have the longest winters and need the most hay have to furni-h that article angually to go without supper because the hired man was sick

THE AGRICULTURAL PROFESSION.

rows and run the line close beside them, and then le addition to these moral excellences, be must aim to distinguish himself for industry, fru gality, courage, and inflexible perseverance. All his operations should be carried forward ac-CORRESPONDENCE.

cording to preconceived plan. And in conducting these operations, as well as in forming his difference of the plan, his own judgment, or good common sense, should be his guide, rather than the deductions

strumental of elevating the profession, more and more, of that class of the community, for whose more, of that class of the community, for whose benefit it is most particularly designed; not forgetting, that in elevating that, you proportionally elevate the professions of all the other classes. Through this and other corresponding channels, may industry, knowledge and true virtue every where diffused, giving stability to our good institutions, and ensuring the transmission of our republic, a free and independent nation, down to the latest generations. he latest generations.

Affectionately, your friend and patron,
R. G. D.

This is the cow that gave us fifteen pounds and a quarter of butter from the cream collected in one week, the butter being weighed after once working only. She was then eight years old. She had tw Agriculture as honorable as any in this land, and quarts of meal each day, in addition to her pastur-

we hope the time is near when it will be as profitathat we procured from the Baltimore stock. He CHEAP ICE HOUSES FOR FAMILY USE. was only seven eighths blood. We have now a full Mr. EDITOR :—It is very selden I sit down to great the Pleasement without feding sugarthing.

March. His form is perfect and his coat is fine as

CHEAP ICE HOUSES FOR FAMILY USE.

Mr. Editors:—It is very seldom I sit down to read the Ploughman withou; finding something which interests are than it is not uncommon that I find an article which it seems to me should interest a great many others. When this is the case, I feel as though it was my duty to call your attention to it. I know you will gexuse, although you may not think as I do. The article which is the occasion of this notice, I find in your last number, headed "lee Houses," and signed, a practical farmer. The article appears to be taken from a paper called the Germantown Telegraph. The article is a short one, but none the worse for that, and although it may not prove correct in every particular, yet it should be read by each and all the farmers throughout Nev England. Ice may be considered a great luxury will any one in hot summer weather, yet it is not less an article of great no essestiv; no family, who have once given it a fair trial, would be willing to dispense with ut, if it could be procured at the very trilling expense named in the Telegraph.

I wish, however, a Practical Farmer had told us how to build an ice house that will contain five cords of ice and keep it safe and sound throughout the year for five dellars. I presume he will do this, if you should make the enquiry, and I for one will feel under great obligations to you if you will take the trouble. I propose in some future number of the Ploughman (with your permission.) to give you my views in relation to ice for family use in the country, and the most convenient method for securing the same together with the advantages which the present mode possesses over that which preceded it; showing the same together with the advantages which the present mode possesses over that which preceded it; showing his with the present mode possesses over that which preceded it; they could have it for a small sum, where they could have access to it without much trouble.

[Editor.

I For the Ploughman.]

A WAYTO WEAN PIGS.

Sav, Iway you, our good yeone

form no more wood; all the earbonic acid which the plants now absorb, is employed for the pro-duction of nutritive matter for the following year. Instead of woody fibre, starch is formed, and is Instead of woody fibre, starch is formed, and is diffused through every part of the plant by the autumnal sap. According to the observations of M. Heyer, the starch thus deposited in the body of the tree, can be recognized in its known form by the aid of a good microscope. The bark of several aspens (poplars) and pine trees contain so much of this substance that it can be extracted from them by trituration with water. It also exists in the roots and other parts of perennial plants. A very early winter or sudden change of temperature prevents the formation of this provision for the following year, its wood does not ripen, and the growth next year is very

Hence, from the facts above stated and also from the fact that the past autumn in Maine was very mild and vegetation of shrubs and trees was continued late and not cut off or stopped suddenly, we may reasonably expect that the growth of trees and shrubs, as well as the fruits, will be large and abundant next year. seen changes of weather may, it is true, vary the next season in such a manner as to preven this, but at present, with us every thing appears to be unusually well prepared for the above named results.

Since writing the above we notice that a writer in the December number of the Farmer's

Since writing the above we notice that a writer in the December on the Farmer's Cabinet, over the signature of "Chemico," after quoting more largely from Liebig than we have, draws several very excellent conclusions and practical inferences therefrom. We have room now only to condense some of his remarks.

1—Trees abould be transplanted when the quantity of starch in their roots, &c. is largest, as in fall or spring. If in summer, when but little starch is present and no internal means of support while the new roots and leaves are starting, it suffers, and generally dies.

2—Grafts, if cut between November and April and set, have a supply of starch of their

April and set, have a supply of starch of their own, which will support them till united to the stock firmly, provided it has moisture from the

with lime, sabes, and ground charcoal, so that it might absorb and assimilate sufficient carbonic acid for its fruit, and the formation of its statch, it might be made to bear every year naturally. If the case of from twelve to twenty tons per acre. Maine Farmer.

DISINFECTING FLUID.

The case of professor simpson from the notes of Professor Miller and Dr. Duncan. The two first mentioned cases were operated on by Professor Miller, and the third by Dr. Duncan. The two first mentioned cases were operated on by Professor Miller, and the third by Dr. Duncan. The trace of from twelve to twenty tons per acre. There is no ctop which furnishes so abundant food as this, with a very trifling outlay. In the case of the district very little attention is consequently of explaining to him what he was a consequently of explaining to him what he was

DISINFECTING FLUID.

It will be of advantage to farmers, nurses, and every lody else, we presume, to know that Sir William Burnett, of England, has discovered a very simple liquid which has the property, when properly applied, of destroying the disagreeable and sometimes dangerous odor of the room where the sick are confined, as well as where any partid or offensive matter is.

It has been effectually used in the Haslar hospital, in the close stud of patients, sick of dysentery—in the water closets and cess pools, and also in the wards where the air was tainted with purulent expectoration or discharge from sores, with the effect of immediately removing the offensive odors.

fensive odors.

The substance used is merely the chloride of zinc, dissolved in water. Any chemist of apotherange carp, can prepare it easily. The method of using it, as adopted in the above, named hospital, is to supply the nurses with a bottle of the diluted solution, and direct it to be used whenever occasion may require, by sprinkling it over the floors.

In the one nundred norses per year under my care.

Recips. Take from a pint to a quart of castor oil, mixing in it as much fine table salt as it will take; bleed the horse in the rough of the mouth, and when breeding freely pour the above down, blood and all.

A Louisiana Observer.

[N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

In a concentrated state it is corrosive, but when properly diluted, in the proportion of one part to four of water, it has been applied to foul ulcers with great advantage, and wounds that had dead and mortified parts, separating and sloughing off, have been rid of their fetil odor. It has been made useful in vessels, where the bilge water is very offensive; and it is stated that if applied to any putrifying body or flesh, it arrests the progress of putrifaction. In the wounds and some diseases of animals, upon the farm, it must oftentimes be very useful. [lbid.

BRITAIN. No. 8.

Agriculture of Wales. The agriculture vessels, 6499; tonnage 2,220,346.

of Anglesea, in some parts, is in a very advaneed state. Many of the estates of the landlords
during the year ending 30th June, 1847: and gentlemen, are in a very high state of cultivation. That of Hon, W. Owen Stanley, member of Parliament, near Huly Head, is under very excellent and even superior tillage and 150,637,464 ecopping, equal to almost any seen in England. His walls and hedges are in admirable order, and everything betokens the gentleman of taste, as well as agricultural skill. The domain of the Marquis of Anglesea, near Menai Bridge, also evidences great care and attention; and shows that right directed effort in Anglesea, shows that right directed effort in Arglesea, will secure results equally satisfactory to those made in other portions of the Kingdom. Most of the farms are of medium stze—varying from sixty to three hundred acres. The system of tithes, which for years caused great disquietude in North Wales, and had a very injurious tendency upon the improvement of the country, has been changed to a commutation, which has proved, I am told, very beneficial. The tenant is now at liberty to make improvements, and realize to himself all the benefits resulting from them, instead of sharing, as heretofore, in the profits with the landdords, while all the expenses were borne by himself. There are still various restrictions in their leases, some of which are very unwise, and alike injurious both to landlord and tenant. The right of gaming, which is preserved on most of the estates, by which the landlord has the explusive privilege of hunting. very unwise, and alike injurious both to land-lord and tenant. The right of gaming, which is preserved on most of the estates, by which the landlord has the exclusive privilege of hunting, and the tenant is prohibited, under heavy penalties, from deatroying the game, however injurious to his crops. Observing in a grass field, where some lander were mowing, that the grass had been very much injured by the passage of heres thrench. To grass had been very much injured by the passage of heres thrench. To guited of the farmer why he did not kill them. His reply was, that the law was quite as severe for killing a hare as for felony, and that he was forced to submit to these depredations upon his crops year after year. In many of their leases there is a clause binding the tenants on each farm, to keep two hunting dogs for the landlord, and to is a clause binding the tenants on each farm, to keep two hunting dogs for the landlord, and to have them ready when the season for hunting arrives. They are collected from the different farms to the gamekeeper's quarters, where a fine building is erected, far superior to the cottages of the Welsh tenantry—lodgings for game keeper and grooms, stables for horses, granary, fine quarters for the hounds, large iron kettles to cook provisions for them, slaughter-houses the state of the distance of the state of t fine quarters for the hounds, large iron kettles to cook provisions for them, slaughter-houses where the old horses are killed, and every other conveniences necessary for the landlord and his conveniences necessary for the landlord and his but the day for hunting arrives, conveniences necessary for the landlord and his friends. When the day for hunting arrives, they go forth over the lands, without regard to crops, and frequently very great injury results to the tenant, and for which he has no redress.

The national loss are very other paid for grain, June, 1846, Do January to. The implements of husbandry are in genera

quite rude. The Scotch plough, however, is used, and the work is generally well performed. The principal crops raised in Anglesea, are oats, barley, rye, wheat, peas, potatoes, turnips. There is a great objection among farmers to buy there is a great objection among farmers to buy consumption, and they raise a THE FIC AGENT. for their own consumption, and they raise a variety of crops, though some of them do not realize very satisfactory returns. The weeding

almost realize what has been said of Wales—
"That a man may mow in them all day, and carry home his day's work at night." I was told that, in some meadows, the mark of the awath continues from year to year, and on some farms I should think, from the appearance, that there could be no doubt but it is so. Their implements for mowing are very rude and awkward. A stright and clumsy snath, very broad scythe, secured at the bottom of the soath with an iron rod from the snath to the back of the scythe. This, however, is deemed the apparatus best for their lands. A Welshman who had lived with me in America, and who was a very expert mower with one of our patent snaths, told me he could do twice as much, when I saw the moving in Wales, if he had his old snath him moving in Wales, if he had his old anath tus best for their lands. A Welshman who had lived with me in America, and who was a very expert mover with one of our patent snaths, and although they often best of the land and busines—those cut in winter.

4—In clearing land and busines—those cut in winter.

4—In clearing land and busines—those cut in winter when roots and wood are full of starch, throw up suckers eart season—these being nourished by the internal supplies. Those cut in summer, say just before or first of August, before the new supply of starch, are not near so liable to throw up suckers.

5—"When fruit trees bear a very heavy crop late in the fall, they are apt to exhaust their supply of earbonic acid in the formation of starch for the use of the leaves and roots for the following year. Hence, during the year after such late and heavy bearing, they appear sickly and weak, and although they often belossom finely, they bear little or no fruit. But during the fall of the non-bearing season, they again acquire their supply of starch are gum, and the next yeer, if other circumstances are equal, they bear fruit used lines, and although they often belossom finely, they bear little or no fruit. But during the fall of the non-bearing season, they again acquire their supply of starch are gum, and the next yeer, if other circumstances are equal, they bear their used lines and heavy bearing, they appear sickly and weak, and although they often belossom finely, they bear little or no fruit. But during the fall of the non-bearing season, they again acquire their used lines, and although they often belossom finely, they bear little or no fruit. But during the fall of the non-bearing season, they again acquire their used lines, and although they often belossom finely, they bear for the use of the leaves and roots for the following year. Hence, during the year after such late and heavy bearing, they appear sickly and weak, and although they often belossom finely, they bear for the possible to those of the liquid upon the possible to the possible to the possi

prised, but neither cried nor otherwise expressed NOTES OF A TRAVELLER IN GREAT

ROTES OF A TRAVELLER IN GREAT

DEPTAIN No. 8

PRITAIN No. 8

Foreign Total. Value of imports. 8,011,158 158,648,622 146,545,638 NAVIGATION.

Exports. Value of merchandise, the growth,

£33,583,000 The national loss from the potato disease is imated at £33,000,000.

Ether inhalation, which promised to impart realize very satisfactory returns. The weeding of crops is practiced to some extent as in England, and many of their fields present a very neat and clean appearance. There are different methods practiced in sowing wheat. Drilling to some extent is adopted; but broadcast sowing on the furrow, I should think the most common. In gathering the wheat, the reaping hook is most generally used. Sometimes the grain is cut with the seythe, and the eradle is occasionally used. An opinion still prevails among the ignorant, that eradling grain is forbidden in those but in the service of the provided of the provided of the provided of the service of the previously been engaged in similar investigations, and so far with success. These inquiries, however, were solely directed with a view to the extension of the chemical cut with the scythe, and the cradle is occasionally used. An opinion still prevails among the ignorant, that cradling grain is forbidden in scripture, though I did not learn in what part of the Bible the prohibition could be found.

Of their grass crop, the yield when I was there, was very light, and their meadows would almost realize what has been said of Wales—"That a man may mow in them all day, and carry home his day's work at night." I was

Professor Miller, and the third by Dr. Duncan, Case I. A boy, four or five years old, with necrosis of one of the bones of the fore arm. Could speak nothing but Gaelic. No means, consequently, of explaining to him what he was required to do. On holding a handkerchief, on which some chloroform had been sprinkled, to his face, he became frightened, and wrestled to be away. He was held, gently, however, by Dr. Simpson, and obliged to inhale. After a tew inspirations he ceased to cry or move, and icit into sound anorting sleep. A deep incision was now made down to the diseased bone: and was now made down to the diseased bone: and, by the use of the forceps, nearly the whole of the radius in the state of sequestrum was extracted. During this operation and the subsequent examination of the wound by the finger, not the slightest evidence of the suffering of pain was given. He still slept on soundly, and was carried back to his ward in that state. Half an hour afterwards he was foundly hed, like a child hour afterwards he was found in bed, like a child newly awakened from a refreshing sleep, with a clear merry eye and a placid expression of coun-tenance, wholly unlike what is found to obtain after ordinary etherisation. On being questioned by a Gaelic interpreter who was found among the students, he stated that he had never felt any pain, and that he felt none now. On being shown his wounded arm, he looked much sur-

NO. 16.

the slightest alarm. [Edinburg Mercury. [Remainder next week.]

LEAD PUMPS AND PIPES. There is a great danger to be apprehended from the use of lead pipes for conducting water to be used in drinking or cooking. It is well known that lead is poison-ous, and if taken inwardly is the cause of disease if taken in small quantities, and if taken in large quantities is the cause of death. Lead, however, is an insiduous poison. It may be taken in so small quantities that no effect either good or bad may be perceived or felt for a long time, but if taken regularly, let the quantity be ever so minute, disease will be sure to follow from its effects, and ultimately death. Thus if water is conveyed through lead pipes, and said water be in the least corrosive, it is dangerous to use. If water be exposed so as leaves or any vegetable substance get into it, never use lead pipes to convey it for domestic use. In fact lead pipes are not safe for domestic purposes, unless for conveying filtered rain water. Those who have lead pumps or lead pipes in their pumps should never use the first four or five discharges made by the pump, especially if none has been drawn from the well or cistern for any length of time, such as in the morning when the pump has not been touched all night. [Scientific American.

bark Santee, which cleared yesterday, from this port for Smyrna, takes out as a part of her car-go, a new fire engine, built by Messrs. Hunne-man, of this city, for the Turkish Government. The engine was ordered by Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, formerly of Charleston, S. C., but now in the employ of the Sultan, by whom he has been directed to form a more efficient fire department for Constantinople—a great desidera-tum in a city so liable from the nature of its buildings, to conflagrations. Mr. Smith, previous to employing the Hunnemans, inspected the engines of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The engine in question, with the hose, hose carriage, &c., cost \$1,500. It is handsomely and substantially made, is painted of a drop-lake color, has a 6 inch cylinder, with extention arms, extra long brakes, and an extra air vessel, with all the other improvements of the Hunneman engine. At present the only fire engines used at Constantinople are French and English, which have undergone no improvement for half a century. [Boston Traveller.

Useful Discovery. At the suggestion of the Hon. Captain Owen, R. N., Mr. Robert Wallace, brass founder of this city, recently constructed a brass trumpet, about five feet long, with a bell mouth, the latter two feet eight inches in diameter. This instrument is fitted tightly on the end of a loaded musket, on the discharging of which a very loud noise is produced, simple of the control of the c ing of which a very loud noise is produced, similar to that resulting from a cannon of a large calibre. Such an instrument must prove to be 4,770,000 quarters. useful and economical, on board of ships and at Light house stations, for the purpose of making signals in foggy weather, or in the night tim or upon occasions of distress. [St. John Alb.

> ANOTHER WARLING INVENTION A VERY neat ANOTHER WARLIKE INVENTION. A very neat pattern of a new cannon was exhibited to us yesterday morning by Mr. E. B. White, of Nashua, New Hampshire, the inventor, which is supposed to be a valuable improvement upon the old fashioned instrument. It is not exactly a revolver, but is on something of the plan of Colt's pattern for pistols and rifles. It has six bores and six yest-holes, so that it can be find a full pattern. six vent-holes, so that it can be fired that num-ber of times with once stopping to load. The lock, which has but one hammer, revolves, while the barrel is stationary. The vents or touchholes are to be made of steel inserted in the barrel, and are covered with a piece of steel or troughly moves on a binge, so that it can be iron which moves on a hinge, so that it can be ifted for the purpose of picking and inserting the cap. This cover will serve to keep the cap in its place, and will also serve the purpose of the thumb-piece. The caps to be used are the flat wafer caps, and the hammer is carried round by means of a serew and crank, and, striking upon this iron thumbines causes the servers. this iron thumb-piece, causes the explosion. The invention has been examined by several scientific and practical gentlemen, who have pronounced favorable opinions respecting its convenience and economy. The inventor states that the six charges can be loaded and fired in less than two cannons of the same calibre of old fash-ioned cannon. He has made application for a pa-

TRUSS OR NO TRUSS. We are happy to remark, on the authority of Dr. Heaton, that he has, within a few months past, so far improved his former methad of treating and curing Hernia, or rupture, as to have accomplished a perfect radical cure of all the cases that have come under his care. (and they have been quite not under his care, (and they have been quite nu-merous) without using a truss in a single in-stance for the purpose of retaining the hernial contents within the abdomen, not even for a single day. This is certainly a great achieve-ment in modern surgery, and speaks for itself more emphatically than any thing we can say.

a plan to drive away red ants by feeding them with bacon; but the following is better than that; it is to drive away black ants; when they trouble your sugar box, &c., just roll up a small piece of camphor gum in a paper, and put inside the box, and it will soon kill or disperse all the intruders; sage teal leaves thrown in their way are also very troublesome to them. [Ohio Cultivator.

is the favorite description of U. S. flour in Europe, on the 15th Dec. at Havre, was only 32 francs (\$6,18) per bbl; less than the price

East India Cotton. The following are the exports of cotton in each of the following years from 1st January to 17th August, from Bombay 1o Great Britain.—1845, 80,376 bales; 1846, 43,772; 1847, 151,786.

CORRESPONDENCE.

multiply by the number of rows on the acre?

edling the best?
What kind of manure is the best?

ls not the tap-root essential to a vigorous growth of the young stock the first year?

Should they be allowed to remain in the ground without being taken up during the first winter? If so, what is the best way to protect them from the frosts?

Is there any remedy for the blasts which strikes the leaves during the summer; thereby stopping the growth of the young stock at What is the best method for destroying the

lice, which feed upon the young stock, and check its growth while they remain, if not for the remaining part of the season! Should the seeds be taken from the pear be-

fore being planted, or not? If the young stocks are to be taken up in the atoms of the first year, how are they best kept in a healthy state during the winter!

Finally, how should the soil be best prepared or the growth of the young stock! There are doubtless, other questions to be considered, but the foregoing I believe to be the nest important, and involve all others.

Roxbury, Mass. Dec. 30th, 1847.

B.

We may be permitted therefore to speculate and the preference manifested by the Girdler to the We may be permitted the restore to the preservence mannested by the Circuit to the pear-tree over the apple-tree. Then to balance this, aposed by any known facts, or conclusive experi-

opposed by any known have a compared with showers of rain, and they carth compared with showers of rain, and they are not in such haste to run away into hollows and es and count the numerous tribes, invisible to the

Here we may conclude without a great stretch of Here we may conclude without a great stretch of the imagination, that snows are better than rains. For showers of rain beat the ploughed ground down and leave it heavy and then hasten into gutters and leave it heavy and then hasten into gutters and leave the high knolls without enough to slake their rystrees, and we invite the attention of writers to

A third argument is that as we shall probably bers, works underneath the bark of the limbs and have much rain in winter when there is but little completely girdles them. They then drop suddens washed down from the highlands into vallies and

ostreams, where it is often useless to the owner, When the ground is covered with deep snows in or several years past, and your readers may do When the ground is covered with deep snows in waiter all the rich particles of the farm remain as they were before winter; and on the melting of the same in spring the earth becomes saturated with sufficient water though none may fail from the clouds.

It is eften suggested by farmers that the soil is

injured by hard freezing, and that this is a reason for wishing it to be covered well with snow, as snow is known to protect it and to prevent its being snow is known to protect it and to prevent its being another upon the edge of the stool, forming a But we cannot assent to this theory; we have so that one hand can take the box and stool. never seen any evidence to prove that soil which wile the other hand takes the pail, and all are escapes freezing is better than soil that has been from deep through the winter.

COW MILKER.

Walpole, Jan. 3, 1848.

On the contrary we incline to think that hard ezing is quite useful to grass fields, if to no others. All know that grass fields need to be stirred up once in a few years or they become tight bound and yield shall vote for it, but we would offer a slight amendin a few years or they become tight bound and yield bat half a crop. In the operations of freezing and thawing every particle may be supposed to be loosteed and to change position. Thus we see the gas more roady to start in the spring of the year than in the fall, when the temperature is the same; ow. Such a box need not be heavy, and it would cove. a subterranean harrowing has taken place and new cow. Such a box need not be heavy, and it would keep the pail clean while it would be more safe

These of our readers who are better pleased with than when placed on the ground. facts than with theories are invited to inquire whether lands that are annually frozen are not better for

whether the New Eagland States do not produce more hay, acre for acre, than the Carolinas and

We once heard of a family that was obliged to Thus we may see how Providence takes care of

all. Cold weather and frost are made use of to ren-

der more productive those climes that have most MR. EDITOR,-Sir: Enclosed, you will find winters. These in addition to the hardiness which inher imparts, enable us to spare of our abundance the current year. Please to receipt to me for the same, as early as may suit your convenience.

With the exception of the ministry of reconciliation, between the Supreme Being and his revolted human subjects; there is no profession A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator inquires of the editor for information as to the mode of cultivator in of a farmer in Ohio, who says he has raised 175 bushels of corn per acre—and of another, W. Dana, Esq., who says he has raised 145 bushels per to the says of all the others, allording to them subsistoned, protection, knowledge, and physicial, and moral worth. A good Farmer, therefore, is a truly admirable character in hinself, and is one of the acre. For our part we care but little to know the mode sustain this elevated rank, and to bless the of cultivating for so large a crop, but we should world with the influence which it spreads around like exceedingly, to know what art was practiced in the measurement of the land and of the corn. Did these gentlemen permit the surveyor to take two pess.

DIFFICULTIES IN RAISING PEAR STOCKS.

Mr. Editors,—I noticed an article in last week's Ploughman, upon the subject of raising pear seedlings.

Being interested in the subject and having had some experience in raising the seedlings. I hope to see more written upon the subject as the basiness is new to most persons in this country, and much information is needed, in order to insure success.

I therefore propose to make a few enquires, hoping that some of your numerous readers may be induced to answer them, (if they have had any experience on the subject,) by giving the results of their own experiments and observations, and at some future time I will give my own.

I would ask: What kind of soil suits the pear would be recovered in the heat!

way, in the process of a few years, he will had, seedling the best?
What kind of manure is the best?
When is the best time for a owing the seed; in the autumn, or in the spring!
What kind of pears are best for seed; or in other words, what kind produces the best stocks?
How long time should they be allowed to grow in the seed-bed before being transplanted!

Is not the tap-root essential to a vigorous way, in the process of a few years, he will had, to his great joy, that much has been accomplished,—vastly more, than he at first anticipated. "Whatever man has done, man can do in And having ultimately achieved great objects by very limited means,—having converted an unproductive farm—perhaps a farm, rough, stony, and hard of cultivation, into one clothed with verdure and leaded with the various rich fruits of the seasons, he may really admit to his own mind a fat higher satisfaction, and is deserving a much greater degree of commendations.

A WAY TO WEAN PIGS.

We have always considered the business

A great philosopher he was, Who lived some years ago;

His saws and sayings many were, Collected, "hound in calf," they'd make, By all it is agreed, "A Pickle for the knowing ones," That every one might read..

Of physics, metaphysics too, the had such wondrous stock, That often he would dare compete With Newton and with Lock. O, wondrous gumption! I forbear To give you the account.

The herd all knew him, round about,

O'er fences, ditches, bog and fern They'd fly, and change their stations, And souff, and snort, and cock their tails, Dreading his operations! Mischievous urchins liked the fun, And none of these were slow, To toss their caps, and shout huzza! And hector Uncle Jo.

But, "tell us, tell us of the pigs,"
Methicks I hear you cry;
So, curious reader, then I will Your wishes gratify. A lady porker, ingens sus,
As learned ones might write,
Our here had, and sucklings nine

They'd root and squabble for the tit, To obtain the welcome lac;— Just as our greedy bipeds do, That office-seeking pack. The dam, indulgent, let them tug, Till time it was for weening;

But, as for turning off her young, 'Twas found she'd no such mean So, Uncle Jo his projects tried The doctor, buffled in his plans,

And try a more effective mode, Resolved to use the knife. The mother now was tightly bound

Accomplish'd thus the purpose was; It could not be denied, The pigs were weaned—beyond a doubt; The poor, old sow,—ahe died! CHOCESET.

THE INSOLVENT SYSTEM IN MASSACHU-SETIS.

There is some talk among the members of the regislature of altering and improving the insolvent

holds out lures to speculation and encourages desperate men in their plunges, neck and heels, to

perate men in their plunges, neck and heels, to make a sudden fortune, or, in case of loss, to bring that loss on the shoulders of others.

Our insolvent laws now say to all—to the most desperate gambler as well as to the industrious earner of property—go on, borrow, run in debt; you need not fear the consequences. If you are luck; and if you fail the loss is not yours. Chancery process will let you off. All your debts will be expunged.

And repudiation may be purchased for 50 to 100 desperate gambler as well as to the industrious earner of property-go on, borrow, run in debt; you need not fear the consequences. If you are lucky you have the exclusive benefit of your luck; and if And repudiation may be purchased for 50 to 100 that is, fresh ones. dollars out of property that was never properly your

You may then begin again and pursue a similar course and have three chances to make your fortune without labor, where you would have but one under an honest system of legislation

All reflecting men know that the tendency of such a system is "only evil continually," that it leads young people to look upon their own obligations as as sacred than upright men have always beld them to be. Nothing probably would have led our legislature to adopt a system of this kind but a knowledge of the evils of the old attaching system,

It is now well known that debtors practice going Mexico, and the appointment of commissioners to treat with that country.

It is now well known that debtors practice going Mexico, and the appointment of commissioners to the property that they treat with that country.

On motion of Mr. Digelow, the Governor Address was laid on the table, and 3000 copies to be printed. The Senate then adjourned. In the House.—Prayer by Rev. Mr. Higthrough Chancery, while the property that they have acquired, by book or by crook, goes another way. A debtor said the other day, with much truth, when asked how he came to have the same stylish horse and carriage that he had before his failure. 'It is true I went through Chancery, but my horse and carriage went round."

We think it is in the power of our Legislature to correct the evils of the present system, without introducing what is called "the grab law" of former times. The State is not reduced to the necessity of encouraging the repudiation of debts, in order to avoid a return to the unequal mode of giving a preference to that creditor who should press hardest upon an unfortunate debtor.

Our laws may provide for the equal distribution among creditors, of the goods and chattels of debtors, Charles Allen of Worcester. without undertaking to cancel soletten obligations to which the State is not a party. And we hope anremedy some of the abuses that are now generally his post office address &c.

geen to exist. We are not for persecuting unfortunate debtors. On the contrary, we would provide more suitably H., has recently killed a hog eighteen months old for them than our laws now do. We would never that weighed 641 lbs. It was fed on milk entirely consent that a man or his family should be turned until the first of Nov. last. into the street or into the Alms-house, because of his poverty. Let him have a rod or two of land that he new call his own-a little bit of ground that may misty; a little ice was made on the side walks on not be taken away from him for any future debt never obliterate a record for his sake, or encourage

his speculating fancies by promises of repudiation. We have more to say on this subject on another

FREE TERRITORY .- The Democrats in the stroyed Holbrook's factory in the north part of the New York Legislature, are taking a good stand on town. the question of limiting the area of slave territory The following resolutions were offered by Mr. My. ers, a Democratic member of the Assembly from the

tors in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their heat efforts to insert into
any act or ordinance, establishing any and all such
provisioned or territorial government or governments,
a fundamental article or provision which shall provide, declare and guaranty, that slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime

We learn that these resolutions were adopted almost unanimously by the Assembly, only five mem bers saying Nay. Let Mr. Myers have the honor of making this movement. He is from the District that was honored by the residence of the late Mr Wright, the former Governor of New York, and late a Senator of the United States.

Similar resolutions are before the Senate of New York, and we can not but hope they will pass with York, and we can not but hope they will pass with brought from Liverpool 226 steerage passengers. Six did on the passage and twenty are to be sent to the Deer Island Hospital. so strong an inclination to knuckle to the slave pow_ er of the South, it is some relief to the lovers of their country to see Democrats, who are not afraid to make public their views on the extension of slavery.

The Alabama Jacksonville Republican states, that Miss Elmira Brewer of White Plains, in that county, was recently shot by a young fellow named Rooney, while she was in a cotton-field. He then went to the house of a neighbor, told what he ly reason given by him for shooting her was, that she January 10.

Squadron, on the 21st October. [Norfolk Bea

fill it with one of the candidates of the democrat-

a trived at Washington, was copied from another Lawrence. paper, and it seems to have been premature; but he is now at Washington, and is to be engaged in the Supreme Court.

The Pennsylvania House of Represe tatives have voted to abolish military trainings in that State

Thirty degrees worse than nothing, stood the

Thermometer at Montpelier, Vt., on Tuesday morn. ing. At Albany, it was sixteen; at Boston, six to nino; just as it could light o'chaps to place it.

P Thirty people died last year in Newport whose ages averaged 80 years—some were over 90.

Advertisements &c., for which there is not oom to-day, will appear next week.

Numerous petitions for railways have been LEGISLATIVE. presented to the legislature. Let every company have a right to make an iron road. All have as MASSACRUSETTS LEGISLATURE. The pro-MASSACRUBETTS LIGISLATURE. The proceedings of this body last Friday and Saturday were of a formal and usual character, relating to the organism Worcester is not yet quite covered by actual occupation, though most of it has been squatted on ment of Chaplains, &c., and we shall not give them by that modest Company, which claims exclusively to our readers in detail, for we shall publish the only about 20 uniles in breadth from Boston to Warcester.

legislature of altering and improving the insolvent laws of this State. They have had a run here and we have had a chance to judge whether they operate well on the whole or whether they are detrimental to the best interests of the State.

It seems to be apprehended by some that there is no elternative between a continuance of these laws a sthey now are, and a return to the old system of attachments of property and a consequent preference given to the first attaching creditor. But we are given to the first attaching creditor. But we are given to the first attaching creditor. But we are company, for all time to come, and it may all be taken possession of at any time without as well and the first attaching creditor. But we are company, for all time to come, and it may all be taken possession of at any time without as well as the company. The Senate allows the Monday, Jan. 10, 1848.

In Senate. Mospay, Individual disease, Foxer of Worcester, Petkins, Gregory and Hele of Eases, Simuona and Duane of Noticida, appeared, were qualified, and took, their seats.

On motion of Mr. Denny, (the mover declining to be of the committee) Messis. Calhoun, Eastis and Leonard, were appointed to prepare rales and orders for the Senate.

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On motion of Mr. Denny, (the mover declining to be of the committee) Messis. Calhoun, Eastis and Leonard, were appointed to prepare rales and orders fo No man can set buildings in this devoted disany right of redemption. And yet this company fied The old system of attachments operated unequally and we have no wish to see it restored. The present system may be preferable to that, but the present is not what it should be. It is worry locally and uniquely and we have no wish to see it restored. The present system may be preferable to that, but the present is not what it should be. It is worry locally and takes up more of its time than is left for other business. Chartered company is not what it should be. It is worry locally and takes up more of its time than is left for other business. Chartered company is not satisfied. It is worry locally and the company is not satisfied. It i any country.

oaths of office. The hour was subsequently agreed to by the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Buckingham, the special assignments of to-day, viz: the choice of Chaplain and Sergeant-at-Arms, were postponed until to-morrow, at 11 1-2 o'clock.

Mr. Calhoun, from the Committee on the Rules and orders of the Senate. February.

lature to state that an Agricultural meeting will be held in the Representatives' Hall on Tuesday and Lieut. Gov., and for other purposes, in evening next, at seven o'clock.

The stated in the Thurs, morning papers that a petition was presented by Hon. J. P. Hale of the Senate, signed by 2900 Unitarian clergymen and laymen, asking for the withdrawal of our troops from the state of the Governor's on motion of Mr. Bigelow, the Governor's on motion of Mr. Bigelow, the Governor's constant of the constant of

The Democratic move in the Legislature o gins New York, on the Wilmot Proviso resolutions, was bucked up by the Whigs, and in the Senate there was but one Nay on their passage. Slavery! Don't Banning of Tyringham, were appointed a committee, to be joined by the Senate to prepare

Judge of the Supreme Bench, having declined to retary of the Commonwealth, acting for the accept, the Governor has nominated the Hon.

Will Mr. Silns Billings, recently of Palmer, other session will not pass, without an attempt to please inform us of his present place of residence, convention then proceeded to ballot for Coun

> LARGE Hog. Mr. J. T. Palmer of Hudson N. The weather here yesterday was mild and

Thursday night. Snow is said to be in great demand in Ver-

mont. We are unable to state where a good sup-ply may be found in any part of New England. A fire in Holden on Sunday morning, de-

appearance on the Bench here this week.

TERRIBLE. The loss of life on the steamer

dred and fourteen persons were destroyed. Suic.DE. A young man named Crowley, confined in the County prison at Norfolk, for assault and battety, hung himself in his cell on Sunday morning with a woollen tippet which he

usually wore round his neck.

More Emigrants. The Washington Irving

ANNEXATION. The Hon. Waddy Thompson, although opposed to the principle of annexation, ter were appointed a committee to receive the has taken unto himself, in marriage, Miss Mary votes. They reported that D. Barry, eldest daughter of Richard Barry, Esq. of Cherokee county, Albany.

NAVAL. We are informed by a letter from Com-modore Read, dated on board frigate United States, Cadiz, of his arrival at that place, 24th November, on his way to the Mediterranean, having been relieved by Con. Bolton, in the command of the African

The Hon. Mr. Calhoun having accepted the office of Secretary of State a vacancy in the Senate is made in the Hampden district, and in Convention the members will be obliged to fill it with one of the candidates of the democratical series of the candidates of the candidates

Telegraphic Wonders! The N. Y. Herald of yesterday, says:

"We received interesting intelligence last night by electric telegraph from eight cities, compression with a vengeance, and, (when it is over) he is for prosecuting an inquiry into the justice of it!!

The notice in our last, that Mr. Clay had a rived at Washington, was copied from another.

Mr. Bradbury of Newport, from the Committee

We are requested by farmers in the legis-which passed to the orders of the day.

On their return, the Secretary was directed

On motion of Mr. Sargent of Cambridge,

joint rules and orders. At half past eleven o'c lock the two box

Secretary in his absence.

The Governor theo read his address. After the Governor had concluded, he retired

with the Lieut. Governor and Council.
On motion of Mr. Sargent of Cambridge, the

The whole numbe for votes was. The whole numbe for votes was, Necessary to a choice,
John P. Bigelow of Boston had Charles Russell of Princeton,
Jesse Murdock of Carver,
John Porter of Buckland,
John Chapman of Salem,
A. R. Thompson of Charlestown,
George Bliss of Springfield,
William Mitchell of Nantucket,
Edward L. Keves of Decham. Edward L. Keyes of Dedham, Daniel Kimbail of Needham,
Benj. F. Hallett of Boston,
Asa T. Newell of Lynnfield,
Timo. Fletcher of Charlestown,
Otis Adams of Grafton,
E. D. Beach of Springfield,
James S. Whitney of Conway,
Samuel D. Bradford of Boxbury,
E. P. Hathaway of Freetown,
S. F. Nye of Sandwich,

J. G. Carter of Lancaster, M. M. Fisher Medway, J. Whittier of Amesbury, J. Dickinson of Amesbury, J. C. Swain of Easton, G. W. Sterling of Great Barrington, and J. Bennit of Ashfield—nine each; Charles Sunner 3; J. S. Barker and J. C. Starkweather, one each. The first eight named gentlemen were de-clared elected, and there was one vacancy. It

was inoved that the convention proceed to ballot again to fill that vacancy. Mr. Bird of Wallot was a support further proceedings. whereof the party shall have been first duly convicted, shall be prohibited therein, so long as the same shall remain a territory.

I ERRIBLE. The loss of his on the steamer this, there was some decode, and have the prohibited therein, so long as the same greatly under estimated. It now appears that instead of eighty lives being lost, in all, one hun-withdrew it. A second ballot then took place, this, there was some debate, and finally Mr. place.

the same committee being appointed to collect votes. They reported that the Whole number was, Whole Redincer was, Necessary for a choice, Edward L. Keyes had Daniel Kimball, 3. D. Bradford, Asa T. Newhall, Daniel Hinkley, 185 81 42

Mr. Keyes was declared elected. The convention also balloted for Secretary The convention also balloted for Secretary of the Commonwealth. Messrs. Clark of Norfolk, and Fowler of Bristol, of the Senate, and Bar-ker of Pittsfield, Breed of Lynn, Denton of Bos-ton, Davis of Rutland, and Ruggles of Dorehes-

The whole number was, Necessary to a choice, William B. Calhoun had Walter A. Bryant, Solomon Lincoln, Allen C. Dodge, William Jackson, William Jackson, Charles W. Storey, Joseph B. Felt. S. Haynes Jenks

And there was no choice. s then had, which resulted as follows Whole number, Necessary to a choice, William B. Calhour Solomon Lincoln, Walter A. Bryant, 142

Allen C. Dodge,

On motion of Mr. Branning of Tryingha

FATHER MATHEW. This apostle of temperance, writes: "I shall, please God, leave Ireland for my misson to the United States early in the ensuing spring."

Senate took up the order of the day, the report Sof the Committee of the Rules and Orders of the Senate. The report suggested some amendments to the United States Senate from Texas, for the full term of six years from the 4th of March last.

WAOEN OF WAR. Many of the boys were induced to enlist in the Mexican War by promise of land; and it is no more than just to our government to say that some 20,000 have already had their portion (six feet by two!) alloted to them, and are now in inalienable possession of it. [Lynn Pioneer.

WOMEN IN THE ARMY. Official documents what there are at least 2,300 women attached to the proceeded to the carrent political year.

The Senate then proceeded to the choice of the Senate then proceede

On the Treasury-Mesers. Eustis, Wood and Bryant and Wentworth.

On Bills in a Third Reading—Mesers. Nelson,
Copeland, Simmons, Wood, Denny and Isley.

On Engrossed Bills—Mesers. Gregory, James,
J. Clark, Heard, Bradley and Balch.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES. On Accounts—Messrs. Dosne and Bellows. On Education—Messrs. Fowler and Wright. On Banks and Banking—Messis. Sawin

On Agriculture-Messr onard.
On Fisheries—Messrs. Low and James.

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance-Messes. mmons and Hule.
On the Militia-Mesers. Bryant and Parsons.

Bradley and Denny.
On Public Lands-Messrs. Foster and Good-

On Railways and Canals-Mesers. Bell and

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the House as follows : On the Judiciary—Messrs. Bulloch of Worcester, Lord of Salem, Train of Framingham, Bryant of Barre, Battelle of Fall River, Wilkinson of Dedham and Stronger S.

ucket, and Branning of Tyringham On Finance—Messrs. Hayden of Boston, Rider of Dartmouth, Boutwell of Groton, Barker of Pitts-field, Bird of Walpole, Hinckley of Barnstable, and

were adopted, and the report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Nowell of Chelsea, at 25 minutes before one the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13. Nothing of any special interest has yet taken place. The Standing Committees will be noticed in our next, as we want all our spare room for the Governor's Address.

CONGRESSIONAL.

After the morning business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, being the Southern mail resolutions. A general discussion took place on an appeal from the Chairman's decision yesterday, in favor of allowing Mr. Goggin to speak after the debate had been ordered to be stopped. Several members addressed the committee in succession. dressed the committee in succession.

In Senate. Mr. Clayton presented a petition public interest.

The Senate then took up the orders of the

making an additional appropriation of \$160,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn Navy Yard, which was passed.

A motion was made by Mr. Yulee for a bill and the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

of the Committee of the Rules and Orders of the Senate scarly in the consuing spring."

The Gen. Sam Houston has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Texas, for the funited States Senate

were appointed to collect and count the votes, and they reported that the whole number was 26, all of which were for Benj. Stevens, who was declared elected, and the Clerk was directed to notify him thereof.

The President read Jetters from William B. Calboun and Joseph Barrett, announcing severally their acceptance of the offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Commonwealth, to which they had been chosen, and that of Mr. Calboun contained his resignation as Senator.

contained his resignation as Senator.

Messrs. Leonard, Fowler and James were appointed a committee to declare who are the constitutional candidates to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Calhoun of Hampden.

Messrs. Buckingham, Eustis and Perkins were appointed a committee to arrange the seats of Messis. Buckingham, Eustis and Perkins were pointed a committee to arrange the seats of taken on the 2d amendment, providing that nothing in the resolution shall be construed so as to require an increase of expenditures by the Post office Department. Adopted—101 to 91.

The resolution as amended, was then rejected.

without a division.
On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the to Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the chair, on the reference of the President's annual message to appropriate committees.

Mr. McClernand addressed the com-

istration.

The House in conclusion, was addressed by Mr. Stanton, who followed chiefly on the doctrine of the late veto. He alluded to the measage, dissenting therefrom, and supposed that war and war measures were alone the course considered proper by the Administration.

Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania obtained the floor, after which the committee rose.

Mr. J. Q. Adams offered a resolution, granting the use of the Hall on the evening of the 8th

aion, of the rules, which were suspended, 114 to 28, and the resolution adopted. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11. In Senate. Mr. Cass, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to increase the medical staff of the army.

Mr. Ashley, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the Judicial system of the United States—read twice and referred.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution calling on the Praident to communicate containing the Praident to communicate containing.

The Senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Prayer by Rev Mr. Higgins.

The Senater announced the Standing Com
Mr. Mason's resolution, for admitting the ed
Mr. Mason's resolution, for admitting the ed-

tors of the Union, Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss, o the floor of the Senate, was agreed to. The Senate then proceeded to the consider

tion of the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson resumed his remarks in reference to his second proposition. Mr. John-son condemned the course pursued by the Presi-dent. Mr. Polk was defective in vigor in not availing himself of the means placed at his dis-posal by Congress for prosecuting the war. He had thus protracted the contest and become re-sponsible for the blood and treasure expended. On the third proposition, he stated that he dis-On Elections—Messrs. Hilliard of Roxbury, Rider of Dartmouth, Griswold of Greenfield, Coffin of Boston, Lamb of Charlton, Palmer of New Bedford, and Pierce of Windsor.

On the third proposition, he stated that he dishked the project proposing the withdrawal of our troops and taking up a defensive line. He would favor a vigorous prosecution of the war, and Pierce of Windsor. of Pierce of Windsor.

On Bills in the Third Reading—Messrs. Smith had obtained security against any renewed treaty violations on the part of Mexico. On the fourth with the war might be On Bills in the Third Reading—Messrs. Smith of Northampton, Bowker of Boston, Spalding of Lowell, Sackett of Westfield, Bates of Pawtucket, Brown of Boston, and Beal of Randolph.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Sargent of Cambridge, Dalton of Salem, Wood of Gardiner, Lincoln of Boston, Smith of Ludlow, Davis of Worcester, and Sawyer of Lancaster.

After Mr. Johnson had concluded, the discussions of the Mexican government to the payment of the war expenses.

After Mr. Johnson had concluded, the discussions of the Mexican government to the payment of the war expenses.

coln of Boston, Smith of Ludlow, Davis of Worcester, and Sawyer of Lancaster.

On County Estimates—Messrs. Goulding of Phillipston. Wiley of Barnstable, Silvester of Danvers, Wallace of Olis, and Stevens of Dracut.

War expenses.

After Mr. Johnson had concluded, the discussion was continued by Messrs. Clayton, Crittenden and Cass. Adjourned.

IN THE House. Several private bills were

vers, Wallace of Ois, and Stevens of Dracut.

On the Pay Bill—Messra. Upton of Danvers, Denton of Boston, Pierce of Dorchester, Davis of Orange, and Wells of Haffield.

On Change of Names—Messra. Rice of Newton, Gibson of Boston, Heald of Carlisle, Miltimore of Newbay, and Thompson of New Salem.

On Leave of Absence—Messra. Lawrence of Nantacket, Perkins of Boston, Walker of Seekonk, Kingsbury of Needham, and Smith of Wilbraham.

On Public Buildings—Messra. Russell of Stem, Nowell of Chelsea, Shaw of Middlaboro', Boies of Boston, and Eaton of Rochester.

On Printing—Messra. Wells of Boston, Thurber of Plymouth, Prector of Rowley, Clary of Conway, and Coffin of Edgartewn.

Mr. Stephens of Andover, from the Committee. way, and Coffin of Edgartown.

Mr. Stephens of Andover, from the Cammittee stead of being \$8,000,000 more, the receipts were actually \$7,000,000 less than they would last year, with two slight amendments, which have been under the tariff of 1842. He also pointed out numerous other alleged errors in the Secretary's calculation He said he did not blame the President, as he did not understand

the subject.

Mr. Venable followed in support of the do THE SENATE and the House have been engaged in organizing and in receiving petitions, which will be noticed as they are taken up.

Nuthing of any special interest has yet taken menced by the President, let the majority of the House impeach him. He was in favor of taking New-Mexico and California as idemnity, and opposed to making peace until we had secured idemnity for the past, and security for the fu-

Mr. Rockwell of Connecticut examined briefly Washington, Friday Jan. 7.

In the House, Mr. Vinton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Clerk for the Committee of Ways and Means, which was adopted.

the President to communicate all the estimates and plans upon which Gen. Scott has prosecuted the war with Mexico, not incompatible with the

from the Friends of New York, Vermont, Michigan, etc., for the adoption of measures for the termination of the war.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, on Pensions, reported a bill granting half pay to widows and orphans of volunteers who were killed in Mexico, pursuant to the President's Message. It was read a first time.

Mr. Yulee, on Naval Affairs, reported a bill making an additional appropriation of \$ 160,000 for the Dry Duck at Brackley Navy Yard.

government within the limits of Mexico, by the intervention of any European powers; that it may become necessary and proper, and that it may become necessary and proper, and it is with the constitutional capacity of the United States to hold Mexico as a territorial appendage. He gave notice to call up that day two weeks the resumed consideration of the Additional Regiments hill.

Mr. Truman Smith moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. John Quincy Adams spoke of the message energetically. The whole house crowded about him, and listened breathlessly to his remarks. He moved to referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Truman Smith moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Truman Smith moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. John Quincy Adams spoke of the message energetically. The whole house crowded about him, and listened breathlessly to his remarks. He moved to referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. John Quincy Adams spoke of the message energetically. The whole house crowded about him, and listened breathlessly to his remarks. He moved to referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. John Quincy Adams spoke of the message energetically. The whole house crowded about him, and listened breathlessly to his remarks. He moved to referred to the Committee of the Committee of the Mr. Truman Smith moved that the resolution has been described by the committee of the committee of the Mr. Truman Smith moved to referred to the Committee of the Committee of the Committee of the Mr. Truman Smith moved to referred to the Committee of the Mr. Truman Smith moved to referred to the Committee of the Mr. Truman Smith moved to referred to the Committee of the Mr. Truman Smith moved to referred to the Committee of the Mr. Truman Smith moved to referred to the Committee of the Mr. Truman Smith moved to referred to the Committee of the Mr. Truman Smith moved to referred to the Committ

moving that the subject be referred to a Commit-tee of the whole House, and be made the order of the day for Tuesday next. After a few re-marks from Mr. Collamer and Mr. Tompkins, this metion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sunday ovening last, at the Church of the Holy Cross, by Rt Rev Bishop Fitspatrick, Mr John P. Powers to Miss Mary Jane Keefe.

10th inst, by Rev Mr Fosdick, Mr Marshall M. Ripley to Miss Mary Jane Sanderson.

6th inst, by Rev Mr Rogers, Mr S. Everett Westcott, of Boston, to Miss Mary Louise Carter, of Foxborough.

6th inst, by Rev Mr Rogers, Mr S. Everett cort, of Boston, to Miss Mary Louise Carter, of Foxborough.

In South Boston, Jan. 9, Mr William A. Sanger to Miss Harriet N., only daughter of Mr Calvin Walton.

In Dorchester, Jan. 5, Dr Benjamin Cushing to Anin Quincy, daughter of the late Edward Thaxter, Ewq. of Hingham.

In East Cambridge, on Sunday evening, in the Universalist Church, by Rev W. R. G. Mellen, Mr Hanible H. Hildreth to Miss Eliza Northean.

In Providence, 30th olt, Mr D. F. Morrill, publisher of the Essex Transcript, Salisbury, to Miss Anna H. Holdlen, of P.

In Salem, Mr Alexander Johnson to Miss Julia A. Fitts, both of Boston.

In Davers, by Rev Mr Field, Rev Francis L. Robbins of Enfield, Ct., to Miss Hannah S. Cook, of D. In Gloucester, Mr Eben Parsons to Miss Sarah Haskell, both of G. Mr Daniel W. Friend, of Manchester, to Miss Hannah M. Haskell, of G.

In Cochituate, 5th inst, Mr George A. Rice, to Miss Mary Bent, both of Wayland.

In Bradford, Mr William B. West of Reading, to Molasses—Trinidad 50 libds, Miss Margaret Jenkins of B.

In Bradford, Mr Witham B. West of R. Miss Margaret Jenkins of B.

In Newburyport, Mr Major A. Lane to Mary J.

Yale College, New Haven, to Miss Mary C., daughter of the late Micajah Lont of Newburyport. In Portland, Jan. 11, William Aspinwall of Boston, to Aristene Southgate, daughter of Richard King Porter Etc. (1987).

to Arixine Statements, and the state of the months.

250 do do, 3,25 per bbl eash.

Grain—For Corn, the demand has been modern a severe sickness of five months.

In Framingham, on the 8th inst, Mrs Relief, wife of Mr A. Conant, she had been preparing dinner and was in her usual health but an hour before her decease. ter, Esq. of P.

DEATHS.

2000 bbls Western at 0,10a0,125; Howard at 6.375. For Corn there is a steady deman of 3000 bu mixed new at 64a65c; old is

he revolution.

In Weston, 9th inst. Ebenezer Hobbs, Esq., 86.

In Southbore', on Wednesday, Jan. 12, of typhoid ever, Mary A., daughter of James S. Savage, 18 yrs.

In Lexington, 10th inst, Mr James Locke, 64.

In Salem, 7th iost, Mrs Hannah, widow of the late Dea Warwick Palfres, 82

To Newburyport, 6th inst, Miss Lydia Wright, supsosed to be about 104 years of age.

In Haverhill, Mrs Mary S. Little, 43. John Q. A.

[By Stephen Brown & Son.]

In Ipawich, 10th inst, very suddenly, Mr Samuel
Wade, 76.
In Waterville, Me., 8th inst, after a short illness,
Mrs Susan Ann, wife of Mr Arthur Cane of Gloucester,
22 yrs 4 mos. Also, same day, Althea, daughter of the
above, 18 mos. Their remains were taken to Glouces-

ult, Capt Jeremiah Page, Jr., of New York, Jeremiah Page of Danvers, (New Mills) 33.

Causes—Consumption 16; typhus fever 19; lung fever 3; old age 1; inflammation of bowels 1; inflammation of burgs 1; quincey 1; croop 6; inflamile 5; barmorrhage 1; disease of the spine 1; disease of bowels 2; do of lungs 1; marasmas 1; dropsy on brain 1; worms 1; convulsions 2; teething 1; inflammation of uterus 1; disease of the heart 1; child bed 1.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Ji the week.] Sperm—Sales 330 bbls at 105c; and in Warren a bls at 203c. Whale the demand contest of the conversion of the specific property of the spine of th

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Bays of the Week.	Sun Rises.	38	Sun Sets.	{ Moon Rises }	Length of Days.
SUNDAY.	1 7 27	1	4 53	1 (3 30)	f 9 26
MONDAY.	7 26	11	4 54	4 32	9 28
TUESDAY.	7 26	11	4 55	5 30	9 29
WEDNESDAY.	7 25	11	4 57	rises	9 32
THURSDAY.	2 04		4 50	1 1 5 00	0.24

bus Cuba brown and yellow at 5½a7åc; 100 hblo Cob Buscovado, 4½c; 100 do do, 4½a4åc; 150 do d 4½bc; 200 do do, 3½a3åc per ib 6 mos; 100 do d, export, on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs Eastern renders 5c; 1000 lbs do do, 8½c; 6000 lbs Western renders 7½c per ib cash; sales of rough at 5½c per ib cash; SUCOM—There is a fair demand for the

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK, [By Horatio Harris & Co.]

Lard-Western new, 9 bris, 64 per the Tea-Young Hyson, 25 hf chests adv cash. Beans—Western pen, 75 brls 28 bags 40ca 81 15 Smyrna, 900 drums 91a16

[By John Tyler.] Sugar—Havana white 15 bxs SaSIc per lb; Masa ado 10 lbhds \$5 15a5 17 per 100 lbs 4 mos.

Coffee—Havana, 100 bogs adv, 10 sold, 51c per lb Oats-New Orleans 2150 sacks, 47a46c per bac

bags 6.c. Sheet Iron—Russia damaged 593 packs, 24112c Sheet Iron—Russia uninshess one packs, Qulic per lb cash. Coffee—Rio damaged, 150 bags, 5 ke per lb cash. Mahogany—Honduras, 476 logs I ke per loss, mos; Cuta 160 logs; 104e per foot, 5 mos. Molasses—Trindad 50 thils tes 40 bris 28638; ps

ELOUR AND GRAIN

Miss Margaret Jenkins of 17.

Is Newburyport, Mr Major A. Lane to many Downing.

In Hallowell, Me., Mr William Hersey of Weymouth, Mass., to Miss Nancy M. Haskell.

i In Brighton, Jan. 11, Josiah Rutter, Esq. Counsellor at Law, to Miss Abigail Eliza, daughter of the late Henry Baldwin.

In Newbury, Jan. 6, Rev Eleazer T. Fitch, DD., of Yale College, New Haven, to Miss Mary C., daughter of Message of Newburyport.

If Roston, Jan. 7. Since the arrival of the Flour market has exhibited more farged and demand. Genesses common branching at 6.50; iancy branch S7; Obio and 5000 bibs Obio round hop and St L. per bib according to quality. Souther work of the Frederick State of 1 different kinds at 6.5046.62½ per bib frederick State of 1 different kinds at 6.5046.62½ per bib scatcher Corn Meal for exp Boston, Jan. 7. Since the arrival of the at Fredericksburg extr Eagle 7.50 per bld 2000 bbls Southern Corn Meal for expo 250 do do, 3,25 per bbl cash.

NEW YORK, Jan 10, 21 P. M. Floor is dall DEATHS.

In this city, 8th inst, Mrs Charlotte Chandler, wife of David W. Chandler, 30.

In this city, 8th inst, Mrs Charlotte Chandler, wife of David W. Chandler, 30.

In this city, 8th inst, Mrs Charlotte Chandler, wife of David W. Chandler, 30.

In this city, 8th inst, Mrs Charlotte Chandler, wife of David W. Chandler, 30.

in-law, Mr Martin Adams, Mr Abel Munroe, formerly of Surry, N. H., 78.

In South Natick, Mr Isaac Durant, 90, a soldier of Cows and Calves—Very few in market.

63- About 30 beef cattle remain unsold. But

[AT THE BROKERS' BOABD.]
341 rights Old Colony RR, 25c;
6 do Nashum Manuf Co, 115;
19 do Western RR, 105a105½;
23 do Northern RR, 94a944;
20 do Boston and Prov RR, 961;
6 do Boston and Worcester RR, 116;
8 do Boston and Maine RR, 113½;
3 do Vermont and Mass RR, 73a734;
5 do Olf Colony RR, 90½,991;
75 do Norwich and Worcester RR, 36;
26000 Reading Duilland Manuel 1850 654.

NEW REDFORD OU. MARKET IS

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.] PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump.jb. 28@. 28 Do. West'n, B. Do. tuh, \$\psi\$ in 16@. 25 Do. Lard, brst, \$\psi\$ in 16@. 25 Do. west'n, b. Lard, brst, \$\psi\$ in 10 Do. four men! \$4\psi\$ 6. 6 Eggs, \$\psi\$ dozen. 26@. 27 Caives, whole. Becf, fresh, ib. 6@. 12 Land, \$\psi\$ in 10 Do. smeked. \$\psi\$ in 10 Mutton, \$\psi\$ in 10 Do. smeked. \$\psi\$ in 11 Sheps, whole. Hegs, whole. \$\psi\$ in 10 Do. smeked. \$\psi\$ in 10 Do. sm VEGETABLES.

101	DES. 18
B. Ayres, dry, b . 104 @ . 11 Pernam., d s. b	I Compare on a compare 155
111	V
Country, * 85@ 90	Enstern pressed, 14 50@15 09 10 100 14 50@15 09 Straw, 100 lbs. 65@ 70
HO	The state of the s
lat sort, 1846, th . 640 65	2nd sert
LEAT Phil., best, \$\P\$ ib 23\pi. 25 Do. country 21\pi. 23 sait., city tan 22\pi. 24 bo., dry hide 29\pi. 21	N.Y. red, light. 176. 16 Do. do., heavy. 156. 18 East'n slaugh'r. 186. 18 Do. dry hide. 176. 18
LIA	Œ.
Cook 73@ 75	L'Etang, St. Geo co. white I'p

WOOL—There is a fair demand for domestic st a quoted prices. In foreign, a lot of Cordora n

one ever another.
in this, I do not know, not having s
in this, I do not know, not having s
in the notes; but if there is, does not
the notes; but if there is, does not sh conclusive evidence of their h forged! and if so, can any honor man further persist in defending them
is not sufficient evidence, are any of the
being held responsible for the fac sin signatures!
It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the

THE FORGERY CASE

another. Whether there is

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON COU

A report has been very current fit two past that the notes purporting to by S. F. Belknap, and by him pronot counterfeit, bear evidence, from the scenarios of having been traced, the signatures, of having been traced.

involved in these questions are interest whole community; and if there is a the report, it should at once be correct A MERC IP As the subject referred to in ing communication has been commi-proper legal tribunal for its decision, deemed impertinent for us to pronou ment in the matter. The interrog-pounded by "A Merchant" certain without interest to the community, as aunity look with solicitude for the munity look with solicitude for the sion. It is not for us to say that the to is "conclusive evidence" of for thing we may say without incurring of "contempt of court." We have a mined some of the notes in question amined some of the notes in question to he itation, in saying that if they a Mr. Betknap is a greater adept in the chirography than any professor of the circle of our acquaintance. The signature of the case of

name to notes and receipts, makes he so uniform on separate pieces of chillenge the scrutiny of the most o detect any variation, he must be to possess consummate skill, as We apprehend it is not easy to fit bills, on which the signatures of the Cashier would correspond with s sified and unvarying exactness as to incontestably identical. [Couner.

length or breadth of a single lette

form of the most minute hair-line.
of business, who is in the habit of

The Indiana, 4th Obio, a portic Ohio regiment, and a company of I

States. Mr. Trist is hourly exp his way home. Gen. Lane has been here over has had numerous skirmishes with ties, which are plenty enough are Last week he took a portion of Ha Last week he took a portion of Hi two companies of Louisiana caval-tery of artillery, and went to Mata about thirty miles, where he had q engagement with Gen. Res. He torious, having killed about 100 pieces of anillery, and released American prisoners. Acting Astant-Gen'l Henderson Ridgley of Infantry, and one of Col, Hays's r

day night. The examination was the prisoner was committed for tof bail in \$1000. Barney Haller er employed in a stable in Atkinstarrested for "an attempt to kill." Charles Sabin with a bar of iron. The complainant was badly hurt poned until to-day, Hallen being default of bail in \$500. MYSTERIOUS INDIVIDUAL. OR

having been found against him. city, have declared a dividend of the Mutual System, payable to the

policies when the premium amou lats and written the first day of J the thirty-first day of March, 184 THE CHEROKEES Both branch at Council adjourned without day o vember, having been in session fro tober. Among the business trans-ditional act for the regulation of a laditional act for the regulation of a in the progress of erection at Tah George Hicks, David Vann, Will David Carter, and William P. Rothe editor of the Cherokee Advocat directors of the school. Among the Council were \$2500 for the furniture, &c. for the high school general school fund for the supp schools, and \$3000 out of the or the supplement of crysters for the schools, and \$3000 out of the or council was considered.

for the support of orphans for the THE FLOOD IN THE OH Praiseworthy Conduct. The lo flood in the Ohio river, at almost Pittsburg to its mouth, and at var tributaries, have been very great, loss is immense. As might have there has been much suffering many of whom were driven from rising waters, glad to escape with some idea may be formed of the ge

barrels of flour several hundred borrels of flour of they were offered \$5 per barrel view of the prospective want of the speculate in the article. Meas offer, and turning to their clerk, a barrel to any poor man who this way dozene of barrels were sitous without charge. At Lawr E. Craft, Esqr. caused it to be barrels and prospective of the control of E. Craft, Esqr. caused it to be houseless and needy, "Here are store—here are floar and meat—you need." And his clerks of they came. Lewis & Eichelber thing to be made known conce mill, and gave away to the destimore than 100 barrels. Measa had a number of their hogs slau, given to all who needed and wis

> the catastrophe, that not three the first alarm, before the whole of rains into the water, which w or twelve feet deep. The cr mile, and neighbors hurried to and rendered every necessary k of the persons killed have all b

On the Library-Messrs. Foster, Buckingham ing the use of the Hall on the evening of the Stinest, to the Colonization Society. Objection be instituted in the Colonization Society. Objection being made, Mr. Wentworth moved the suspension.

On Parishes and Religious Societies—Me opoland and J. Clark. On Prisons—Messrs. T. Clarke and Ilsley. On Public Charilable Institutions—Me

lunkett.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Taylot and lamilton.

On Towns—Messrs. Woods and Blake.

The Sensie the adjourned.

Mr. Davis submitted a resolution caring on the President to communicate certain letters from Gens. Taylor and Scott on the subject of forced contributions in Mexico—lies over.

Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution, calling on

am, and Strong of Southampton. On Probats and Chancery—Messrs. Stevens of Andover, Kellogg of Hadley, Wood of Fitchburg, concludenmed the course dent. Mr. Polk was deft. Mr. Polk was deft.

on Joint Rules and Orders, reported those of

A motion was made by Mr. Yulee for a bill providing additional Pursers, which was taken up.

Mr. Douglass introduced a bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon.

Mr. Hannegan sabmitted a resolution, that no treaty of peace can be made with Mexico, having due regard to the best interests of the United States, which does not establish as the boundary the most suitable line for a military defence; that in no contingency can the United States consent to establishment of a monarchical government within the limits of Mexico, by the intervention of any European powers; that it

f David W. Chandler, 30. 6th inst, Mr Charles Crocker, 53. 11th inst, Mr Rufus Perkins, 47. Dec. 11th, Miss Nancy Collett, 79, a n ester, but had been nearly all her life 11th—[by Telegraph—In the Flour market no marked change from yesterday, but if amile feeling is duller. Sales of Geuesea at 6,125,6, 2000 bbls Western at 6,750,6,123; Howard.

Cat T Le And Meat.

In Roxbury, on Saturday morning last, of consumption, Mrs Sarah F., wife of Mr George Nixon, 41.

In Charlestown, Jan. 8th, Emeline Murroe, daughter of Edward C., and Mary P. Tilkon, 6 yrs; Jan. 9th, Mr Albion K. P. Sawyer of Temple, Me. 26; George E. Ayer, 2 yrs 6 mos.

In Somerville, on Saturday last, Mr William D. Adams, 55, formerly a foreman in the office of the Boston Courier, and more recently attached to the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.

In East Boston, 8th inst, at the residence of his sominlaw, Mr Mariin Adams, Mr Abel Murroe, formerly of Surry, N. H., 78.

Dea Warwick Palfrey, 82.
In Laocaster, 7th inst, Mr Isaac Miller, 42.
In Winthrop, Me., 5th inst, Mr Daniel Allen 93, a

In Sherburae Falls, very suddenly, Jan. 3, Mr J. B.
In Sherburae Falls, very suddenly, Jan. 3, Mr J. B.
2 shares Fitchburg RR, 174 per et adv;
20 do Boston and Worcester RR, 154 a164 per In Sherburne Fails, very soundary, and the firm of Lamson, loodnow to Co.

2 shares Fitchburg Ith, 12 per composition of Sterling, of the firm of Lamson, loodnow & Co.

3 Shares Fitchburg Ith, 12 per composition of Boston and Worcester RR, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)align=16\(\frac{1}{2}\)per ct af to Boston and Maine RR, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)align=14\(\frac{1}{2}\) per ct af to Boston and Maine RR, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)per ct af to Boston and Maine RR, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)per ct af to Boston and Maine RR, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)per ct a

In New Bedford, Abraham Shearman, Jr., a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends, 70.

In Worcester, Jan. 5, Mrs Hannah Bigelow, 76.

In Worcester, Jan. 7, Jane Elliot, daughter of Horace and Elizabeth A. Watson, 3 yrs 10 mos.

In Hull, 6th inst, Mrs Olive Cushing, widow of the late P. Cushing, 64.

In Southboro', of consumption, widow Polly Collins, 58.

In Weston, 5th inst, Mrs Lydia P., wife of Nahum P. Warren, 37.

In Manchester, Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of John Les, Esq., 15 years.

In Ipswich, 10th inst, very suddenly, Mr Samuel Wade, 76.

341 rights Old Colony RR, 25c;

above, 18 mos. A new York, and Cape Heary, 16th Lost set Sea Witch, wrecked off Cape Heary, 16th Capt Jeremiah Page, Jr., of New York, son of Mr Number of deaths for the week ending Saturday noon, 58; 7 died at Deer Island. Males 39. Females 19.

FRIDAY. 7 23 | 4 59 | 6 35 | 9 36 | 8 ATURDAY. 7 22 | 5 0 | 7 36 | 9 38 Review of the Markets.

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—There is no particular change to note. The market continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles and the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles are continued to the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles are continued to the continues to be scantily supplied and small soles are continued to the continues to be scantilly supplied and small soles are continued to the continues to the continues to the continues to be scantilly supplied and small soles are continued to the continues to the continu narket continues to be scantily supplied and small sales are making of Pots at 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)otage and Pearls at 7\(\frac{1}{4}\)otage 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)otage be cash.

COAL—The market exhibits but little activity and virtues for foreign layer rather a decreased.

Bib cash.

COAL—The market exhibits but little activity and prices for foreign have rather a downward tendency. Nova Scocia is dull at \$8 per chaldron cash and some cargoes have been stored for better prices. Anthracite continues in good demand by retail at \$8 per ton cash.

COFFEE—The demand the past week has been rather moderate, but prices remain about the same. The principal sales comprise 500a60? begs \$1 Domingo at 6½a6½c; 300 do Sumatra 6½c; 300 do Java S½a9½c; 110 do Maracaibo 7½c per 16 6 mos.

HAY—There has been a good demand for shipment and Eastern pressed is selling at 15a15 per ton cash.

HIDES—The market is inactive and but few transactions have taken place. The views of holders are generally above those of purchasects. Sales have been made of 3800 Montevideo at 10½c per 1b 6 and 7 mos.

HOPS—Small sales to the trade at 6a6½c per | b. and title has been done in Iron. Some parcels of Scotch 95 tons Old Sable sold at \$100 per ton 6 mos. An import of 95 tons Old Sable sold at \$100 per ton 6 mos. Nails nee in good demand at 4½c per 1b cash. The stock of Lead is large and the market dull. About 600 pigs have been sold in lots at 4½c per 1b cash, but for large lots buyers are not willing to pay over 4½c per 1b.

MOLASSES—Sales of Cuba sweet, early crop, to the trade, at 24c per gallon 6 mos. For distilling qualities there has been an increased demand. Sales of 1200 hhds Surinam to distillers at 22c per gallon 6 mos and it is held at 22c per gallon 6 mos and it is held at 22c per gallon 9 prover 4½c per 1b.

MOLASSES—Sales of Cuba sweet, early crop, to the trade, at 24c per gallon 6 mos and two cargoes to arrive at the same price. The stock of Cuba sour in the market does not exceed 300 bluds and it is held at 22c per gallon 6 mos and two cargoes to arrive at the same price. The stock of Cuba sour in the market does not exceed 300 bluds and it is held at 22c per gallon 9 per conduction of the carge of the cash, but for large lots buyers are not will limit to held the carge of the cash is been done in inc

cout sour in the market does not exceed 300 bibds and it is held at 22e per gallom.

PROVISIONS—For new Pork, of which several shipments have arrived, there has been a good demand, and the stock being very small, has met with a ready sale. About 1500 bibs have been disposed of, mess at \$213 and clear at 15 per bib 4 and 6 nose. No new prime yet received. Some tots of old mess sold at 12a12,25; and prime at 9a,500 per bib 4 mos. Several hundred bibls Beef have been sold, Eastern mess at 9,50a10; Western 10,50a11; No. 1, \$5 per bid 4 mos. Lard has been in good demand. Sales of 500 keys for export at \$6, and considerable parcels in keys and bibls at 7 jaSc per lb 4 mos. Dealers have agreed to allow in future the following rates of fare, viz: keys 20 par ceut, bibls and half bibls 18 per cent, tierces 16 per cent. Hams are selling at 8c per lb 4 mos. Butter and Cheese are in fair demand at quoted prices.

RICE—The market is firm with a slight stock; not

Hams are selling at 3c per 10 a more are in fair demand at quoted prices.

RICE—The market is firm with a slight stock; not 100 caks in the market. Sales are making to the trade at 3ja3i per lb cash. For the best quality holders are saking de per lb. By auction 50 casks, 3,75a3,85 per 100 lbs cash.

By auction 50 casks, 3,75a3,85 per 100 lbs cash.

SUGAR—There has been a good demand particular.

FROM PUEBLA. A letter from I New York Tribune, dated Dec. particulars of the late engagement & Lane and the guerillas. The write alty remain here. Gen. Butler is few days with a large force from States. Mr. Trist is hourly exp

POLICE COURT. [Wednesday Police Court. [Wednesday Calvin, a bright but rather reckless of 14 years, was brought up by and Huichins, charged with steabook containing \$94 in money \$575, from Mr. Joseph A. Warre refreshment saloon in Market Sq day night. The examination was the primary was committed for the c

Mysterious Individual. On old offender, Wm. Haggett, was Clapp's office, he having been for in South Market street under sus stance. He was searched and notes were found in his cap lining was retained for some hours, we turned, and Haggett discharged having been found against him. The United States Insurance (

some idea may be formed of the ge it is known that, at Cincinnati, the four feet and a half above low w occasion gave rise to a number of generosity, which are noted in ers : Messrs, T. & J. W. Gaff, mill

THE ACCIDENT TO THE FO THE ACCIDENT TO THE FOLISHMENT. The Cincinnatio following particulars of the distinct Clermont Phalanx. This about a year since, to the associate a year since, and the property of the neighboring farmers have curity during the flood. Laat 2d ult. between eight and ni heap of ruins, owing to the gapon its roof and the pressure owere thirty-two persons in the flow of the property of the property of the canatrophe, that not three the canatrophe, that not three

wn and yellow at 5½ n7½; 100 hhds Colon do, 4½ n4½; 150 de de, 4½ n4½; 150 de de, o do, 3½ n3½; per ib 6 mos; 100 de de, for exate terms.

—Sales of 10,000 lbs Eastern rendered at do do, 8½; 6000 lbs. We term rendered at di; sales of rough at 5½ reters rendered h; sales of rough at 5½ reters rendered h; sales of rough at 5½ reters rendered here is a fair demand for domestic decess. In foreign, a for of Cordova sold to ate terms; a small parcel Crimes black of per lb, 6 mos.

THE FORGERY CASE.

A report has been very current for a day or

that the notes purporting to be signed. Belknap, and by him pronounced to be leit, bear evidence, from the similarity of

atures, of having been traced, or written

nclusive evidence of their having been

over another. Whether there is any truth this, I do not know, not having seen any of notes; but if there is, does not such a fact

ed! and if so, can any honorable minded further persist in defending them! and if it

sufficient evidence, are any of us free from

held responsible for the fac similes of our

contestably identical. [Courier.

employed in a stable in Atkinson street, was tested for "an attempt to kill" by striking harles Sabin with a bar of iron over the head.

The complainant was badly hurt. Case post-paned until to-day, Hallen being committed in default of bail in \$500.

MISTERIOUS INDIVIDUAL. On Toesday, an

offender, Wm. Haggett, was brought up to

Capp's office, he having been found in a store in South Market street under suspicious circumstance. He was searched and \$2100 in bank

THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON COURIER:

TION SALES THIS WEEK. (By Horatio Harris & Co.)

tern new, 9 brie, 62 per lh cash, g Hyson, 25 hf chests adv 5 sold 12c per

[By John Tyler.] rana white 15 bzs SaSic per lb; Maso-55 15a5 17 per 100 lbs 4 mos. vana, 100 bags adv, 10 sold, 5 lc per lt 4 Orleans 2150 sacks, 47a46c per to cast; Russia damaged 593 packs, 24a14c per

damaged, 150 longs, 5½ per lik cash.
Handiuras, 476 loga 11½ s9½ per set, 6
2 longs; 10½ per foot, 5 mos.
Frindad 50 linds tes 40 brla 2525½ per
ser et off, cash.

OUR AND GRAIN.

n. 7. Since the arrival of the steamer and the steamer and the scathbifted more fineness with a Greacese common brands has been sincy brands 87; Ohio and Michigan 6.5e, round hoop and 81 Louis 6.1226.5e, ing to quality. Southern has been in shipment. Sales of and 1000 bld at 6.00.65,62½ per bld 4 mos; 150 cextr Eagle 7 50 per bld cash. Sales of hera Cora Meal for export at \$1824.25. per bld cash.

bbl erah.

a, the demand has been moderate, selling at 72a76c; white, 6x.65c; lar cash. Sales of 730 bu Blinois Red bu cash. Northern Oats are sell-attern, 45c; Rye, 95c per bu cash.

spli—In the Flour market there is our yesterday, but if anything the ales of Genesce at 6,124,6,314 and at 6,75,66,124; Howard street sells

TTLE AND MEAT. MARKET, THURSDAY, Jan. 12.

es from S2 00a2 25. About 200 sheep fley by A. Hibbard, Esq. at S3 75— S4 50 per head. se at wholesale, at 4½c for sowr, and 5a retail 5½ to6½.

STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY. AT AUCTION.

Stephen Brown & Son. 1 urg RR, 174 per et adv; nd Worcester RR, 152a16; per et adv; nd Maine RR, 143a14; per et adv;

THE BROKERS' BOARD.] 'olony RR, 25c; m Manuf Co, 115; een RR, 105a1054; een RR, 91a944; cen RK, 94.94; n and Frow RR, 96;; n and Worcester RR, 116; n and Maine RR, 1131; ont and Mass RR, 73a734; otony RR, 905,91; ich and Worcester RR, 26; Railroad Bonds, 1850, 654;

onn Oil. MARKET, Jun. 10. [For tim—Sales 330 bbls at 104½c; in West-105c; and in Warren a cargo of 1009 Whale the demand continues fimited, report a sale of 150 bbls selected N.

Prices inside Quincy Market.] PROVISIONS.

VEGETABLES.

CHEESE AND EGGS.

Vholesale Prices. HIDES.

LEATHER.

LIME.

Eastern pressed, 14 50@15 00 Straw, 100 lbs. 65@. 70 HOPS. #0. 64 | 2nd sort.....

25 N.Y. red, light ... 178 ... 18 ### 25 Do. do., heavy ... 150 ... 18 ### 24 East'n slaugh'r ... 184 ... 184 ### 27 ... 21 Do. dry hide 174 ... 18

Messrs. T. & J. W. Gaff, millers, of Aurora, had several hundred barrels of flour on hand, for which they were offered \$5 per barrel, by a man who, in view of the prospective want of provisions, intended to speculate in the article. Messrs. Gaff refused the effer, and turning to their clerk, ordered him to give a barrel to any poor man who needed it. And in this way dozens of barrels were given to the necessitous without charge. At Lawrenceburgh, William L. Craft, Eagr. caused it to be proclaimed to the houseless and needy, "Here are my warehouse and liters—here are flour and meat—come and take what you need." And his clerks dealt out to them as they came. Lewis & Eichelberger caused the same thing to be made known concerning flour at their call, and gave away to the destitute and unfortunate more than 100 barrels. Messrs. Barr & Febiger had a number of their hogs slaughtered, cut up, and a number of their hogs slaughtered, cut up, and given in all who needed and wished. 100. 24 Cheese, best, ton ... 740. 1 100. 22 Do. common, ton ... 560. 7 100. 10 Eggs, \$\text{\$\exititt{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\ 8 2 50 Onions, \$\psi\$ bbl. 175\$ 180 (0 2 25) Pickles, \$\psi\$ bbl. 6 50\$ 7 60 (0 1 25) Peppers, \$\psi\$ bbl. 8 00\$ 2 60 (0 1 25) Mangoes, \$\psi\$ bbl. 8 00\$ 160 (0 1 25)

The Accident to the Fourierist Establishment. The Cincinnati papers contain the following particulars of the distressing calamity at the Clermon Phalanx. This property was sold about a year since, to the association known as the Clermon Phalanx. This property was sold about a year since, to the association known as the true Brotherhood," which recently held its meetings in this city, at the Melodeon. A handsome new brick building had just been completed by them, the walls of which were hardly dry. It stood on the bottom land near the river, and it is supposed the foundations were washed out by the current. It was thought to be a very strong building, and many of the neighboring farmers had crowded into it for recently during the flood. Last Wednesday evening, and the present eight and nine o'clock, it fell, a heap of ruins, owing to the great weight of snow apon its roof and the pressure of the waters. There were thirty-two persons in the building at the time, of whom but fifteen were saved. So sudden was the catastrophe, that not three minutes elapsed after the first alarm, before the whole building fell a mass of ruins into the water, which was running past it ten the past rate of increase, will be sufficient to pay the whole amount when due, 12,600 to the stook was heard for a mile, and neighbors hurried to the scene in boats, and rendered every nocessary kindness. The bedies of the persons killed have all been recovered. THE ACCIDENT TO THE FOURIERIST ESTAB-

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR. The whole nut votes for Governor was 105,443 Necessary for a choice George N. Briggs had Caleb Coshing Samuel E. Sewall Francis Balica 53,749 9,193

Ali others 234 The whole number of vot Governor was Necessary for a choice John Reed had 53,937 Henry W. Cushman Charles W. Moore John M. Brewster 9,080 Amasa Walker 133 eth Sprague

George N. Briggs and John Reed were ac-cordingly declared to be elected Governor and Lieut. Governor for the current political year. olved in these questions are interesting to the ole community; and if there is no truth in report, it should at once be corrected.

A MERCHANT.

A MERCHANT.

If As the subject referred to in the preceding communication has been committed to the good legal tribunal for its decision, it might be deemed impertinent for us to pronounce a judgment in the matter. The interrogatories proposed by "A Merchant" certainly are not attitude interest to the community, and the community one without interest to the community, and the community one without interest to the community, and the community of the way say without incurring the charge is "conclusive evidence" of forgery. One of the contempt of court." We have seen and examined some of the notes in question, and have a hesistation, in saying that if they are genuine, Mr. Belkoap is a greater adept in the science of chrography than any professor of that art in the circle of our acquaintance. The signatures correspond to each other in a most remarkable manner, so exactly, indeed, as not to differ in the legth or breadth of a single letter, or in the first of the most minute hair-line. If any man of business, who is in the habit of signing his ame to notes and receipts, makes his signatures on inform on separate pieces of paper as to challenge the scrutiny of the most critical eye is detect any variation, he must be acknowledged to possess consummate skill, and to write with more care than is usual in such matters. We apprehend it is not easy to find two bank kills, on which the signatures of the President.

Hieut. Governor for the current political to the house, owned by Mr. Joseph N. Bacon, situated on Pearl-street, at Newton Corner, was discovered to beat one farming the charge and was entirely destroyed. Damage under \$1000. No insurance. The fire is attributed to an incendia-ry.

A barn on the Bright Estate, in Waltham, was burnt to the ground, at ten o'clock the same night, with its contents, a cart and some farming tools. Loss \$300 or \$400, which is covered by insurance. No fire had been carried into the barn, and some farming tools. Loss \$300 or \$400, which is covered by insurance. The legal to covered by in

We apprehend it is not easy to find two bank Holbrook's factory, in West Boylston, was de-kils, on which the signatures of the President stroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. ded and unvarying exactness as to make them THE Loss. According to a table from the

From Puebla. A letter from Puebla to the Mex York Tribune, dated Dec. 4, has some striculars of the late engagement between Genlane and the guerillas. The writer says:

Pickpooker. A countryman named E. H. Bowler, had his peeket nicked at a disking the more than the property of the late engagement between Genlane and the guerillas. The writer says:

Pickpooker. A countryman named E. H. Bowler, had his peeket nicked at a disking the late of the late engagement between Genlane and the guerillas. The Indiana, 4th Ohio, a portion of the 5th hio regiment, and a company of Louisiana cavly tremain here. Gen. Butler is expected in a bank with a large force from the United tates. Mr Trist is hourly expected here on sway home.

Gen. Lane has been here over a month, and that had numerous skirmishes with goerilla partuo thousand seven hundred and fifty bushels of corn are every day used up in nine distilleries.

They make, each day, ten thousand gallons of Last week he took a portion of Hays's rangers, two companies of Louisiana cavalry and a batwas companies of Louisiana cavalry and a batwhiskey, and they use the refuse of the corn in
bloating up (not fatting) thirty thousand hogs,
then there is a privided that is abusing the corn, abusing man, and abusing the hogs.

nonus, having killed about 100 men, captured pieces of artillery, and released a number of had his pecket cut occurs at the reil read at the control of the control occurs. Robberty. Moses Williams, of Worcester, had his pocket cut open at the rail-road station in Springfield, on Friday evening last, and his mantry, and one of Col, Haya's men were killed.

Police Court. [Wednesday.] Nicholas Caivin, a bright but rather reckless looking youth of 14 years, was brought up by officers Heath and Huchins, charged with stealing a pocket book containing \$64 in money and notes for \$575, from Mr. Joseph A. Warren, keeper of a refreshment saloon in Market Square, on Monday night. The examination was waived, and the prisoner was committed for trial in default of hail in \$1000. Barney Hallen, a hack driver employed in a stable in Atkinson street, was

all is the right of every people; yet few nations or states, in the progress of human history, have been so fortunate as to attain it, or enjoy it.

As the chosen representatives of the citizens of one of a great family of free States, we have assembled here, in this time honored hall, to exercise the highest functions of earthly power, and to illustrate the attributes of rational liberty.

We are here in the capacity of law-makers, because an intelligent and free, people have sent us here, to do for them what, from their numbers and dispersed condition, they cannot conveniently do for themselves.

In the constitution of government which we have sworn to support, they define the limits of ur power, and declare the purposes for which we are to act.

of dender, Wm. Haggett, was brought up to in South Market street under suspicious circumstance. He was searched and \$2100 in bank acts were found in his cap lining. The money was retained for some hours, when it was returned, and Haggett discharged, no evidence having been found against him.

The United States Insurance Company of this city, have declared a dividend of six per cent, on the Mutnal System, payable to the insured on all policies when the premium amounts in ten dolars and written the first day of June, 1845, and the thirty-first day of March, 1847, inclusive.

Tue Cherokees. Both branches of the National Council adjourned without day on the 24th of November, having been in session from the 4th of October. Among the business tropasted was an additional act for the regulation of a high school, now in the phogress of erection at Tahlequah. Messrs. George Hicks, David Vann, William S. Coodey, thavid Cater, and William P. Ross, the last named, the editor of the Cherokee Advocate, were appointed directors of the School. Among the appropriations by Council were \$2500 for the purchase of books,

ditional act for the regulation of a high school, now is the progress of erection at Tahlequah. Measrs. George Hicks, David Vann, William S. Coodey, David Carter, and William P. Ross, the last named, the editor of the Cherokee Advocate, were appointed directors of the school. Among the appropriations by Council were \$2500 for the purchase of books, familiare, &c. for the high school; \$7500 out of the

Leaving a balance of receipts over the ex-

because were \$2500 for the purchase of books, furniture, &c. for the high school; \$7500 aut of the general school fund for the support of the public schools, and \$3000 out of the orphan school fund for the support of orphans for the year 1845.

The Flood in the Ohio—Liberal and Praisecorthy Conduct. The losses by the recent flood in the Ohio river, at almost every point, from Futsburg to its mouth, and at various places on its tributaries, have been very great, and the aggregate loss is immense. As might have been expected, there has been much suffering among the poor, heavy of whom were driven from their homes by the using waters, glad to escape with their lives; and the sing waters, glad to escape with their lives; and the shown that, at Cincinnati, the river was forty-four feet and a half above low water mark. The occasion gave rise to a number of instances of noble generosity, which are noted in the Cincinnati parts:

Messrs, T. S. J. W. Gaff, millers, of Aurora, had several hundred barrels of flour on hand, for which several hundred barr

It will be for the legislature to say what provision shall be made to pay this note.

Independent of the amount for which this State has heretofore lent its credit to certain railroad corporations,—for which ample security has been given, and upon which there is no probability the State will ever be called on to pay any thing,—the debt of the Commonwealth, at this time, amounts to \$1.147.300.00:—

The items of which debt are—

title to, certain lands in the harbor of Bostons and the common of Flats of the precise of the precise of the precise of the propriety of some legislature provision in relation to the subject, with a view of obtaining correct information." No definite action was had upon the subject by that body, and I recommend it to your consideration. These lends are becoming, every year, more wail ushies and if the State has a valid title to dedrace on the work of the state of the total reason why it should not avail itself of the title. It would be well, at least, to know what the rights of the state are; and as no department of the government has power to move in the matter, except the legislature, it rests with you to determine whether any thing shall be done or not.

The number and extent of railroads in operation within the State, and the number of accidents curred upon those roads, demand of the legislature the application of every means, which their wisdom can devise, to prevent the recurrence of such accidents in future.

These corporations exist by authority of law; and, in the legitimate exercise of the powers conferred upon them, the safety of thousands of the citizens of our own, and of other states, is commit. The utmost that buman foresight can suggest, to protect from danger those who travel on their roads, and are employed thereon, ought to be enjoined upon and required of them.

I submit the subject to your consideration and action, as one in which the public have the deep-set interest.

The inspectors represent the affairs of the prison to be in a prosperous condition. There are several facts presented in the reports of the officers, one hundred and twenty six dollars.

The inspectors represent the affairs of the prison to be in a prosperous condition. There are several facts presented in the reports of the officers of the miscry, when the salaries of the prison to complete the salaries of the officers, one hundred and twenty six dollars.

The inspectors represent the affairs of the prison to be in a prosp

september, exceed the expenditures, including the salaries of the officers, one hundred and twenty six dollars.

The inspectors represent the affairs of the prison to be in a prosperous condition. There are several facts presented in the reports of the officers of the institution, well calculated to attract public attention. In his report, the warden says, "there has been no death, no escape, no outbreak, no resistance of authority, and but few violations of the regulations and discipline of the prison during the year." "Order, industry, good and kind feelings, have been the rule, and ill conduct, of any kind, only the exceptions."

The appointment of an agent, under a recent law of the State, to advise discharged convicts, appears to have been productive of much good to those for whose benefit it was intended. Those who bave observed the state of the prison for a few years past, I think, must be favorably impressed with the course of mild and gentle treatment which is bserved towards the inmattes of the prison.

It appears from the report of the physician, that from December 1844, to the first of October, 1847, a period of nearly three years, but one death occurred among the wisconer.

from December 1844, to the first of October, 1847, a period of nearly three years, but one death occurred among the prisoners, the whole number of whom, during that time, was 550.

During the whole of last year there was neither a death nor a case of insanity among 376 different persons in prison. The amount expended for medicine through the year was less than 35 dollars, and that amount is about the annual average for the last three years.

A library, of five hundred volumes, belongs to the prison, to which the prisoners have access,—and most of them improve it. The chaplain speaks favorably of what he considers the moral feelings of these poor outcasts from society, made so by their own acts.

The Commonwealth has reason to be satisfied

with the official conduct of the warden, and those associated with him in the management of the institution.

If the present condition of this prison does not go strongly to show that its system of prison discipline is the best system, it certainly proves that, when properly administered, it works well.

The present condition of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Worcester, bears the most convincing testimony to the wisdom of the policy which founded that noble public charity. The number of the immates of the institution keeps pace with its capacity to accommodate them. It appears, from the report of the trustees, that they have made an addition to the buildings, for the use of females who are furiously insane, by extending what is called the Johonnot fund."

Hereafter, it is their purpose to use what remains of that fund, and the six thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature in 1847 in providing suitable apartments for males furiously insane. By the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, if I failed to commend to your special care the interests of commend to the management of the usefulness and fidelity of those associated with him in twarious departments.

The enditors expenses of the last ever, including the paylor of the control of the management of the usefulness and fidelity of those associated with him in twarious departments.

The underse expenses of the last ever, including the paylor of the control of the management of the official control of the management of the usefulness and fidelity of those associated with him in its various departments.

The underse expenses of the last ever, including the paylor of the control of the management of the official control of the c

lices, and not feel a patriotic pride, in remembering that his own State as early and so liberally disbursed that his own States are early and so liberally disbursed that his own States are early and so liberally disbursed for the unhappy war, which still continues between our country and Mexico, the last year would have been one of general and unalloyed prospenty to the people of this North American republic?

Though, in that war, the scene of action and of saffering has been transferred from our own territory to that of another country, yet the news of victory, on the borders and in the interior of Mexico, has brought with it sorrow and we to thousands of bereaved ones whose friends have fallen in battle.—When shall the sword cease to decour, and the blood of our cwn citizens, and that of the citizens of our stater republic, canse to flow? I have have fallen in battle.—When shall the sword cease to decour, and the blood of our cwn citizens, and that of the citizens of our stater result of this war is to be the conquest of the whole or a large portion of the territory of Mexico, and its annexation to this republic, the consequences to be apprehended from such a result, to the peace and harmony of the people of the United States, are far more appalling than the war itself.

The question, whether the conquered territory shall be free or slave holding. States, already stirs up the minds of men and of States in different sections of this Union. There are indications which cannot be mistaken, that if this momentous question is forced upon the country, and is decision rendered necessary, by the accession of foreign territory, those who will take idee upon it are determined not or creaded from their position.

Since the Adoption of the Federal Constitution, foreign territory has been annexed to the United States, out of which five slave States have been formed, and admitted into the Union; and one of those States embraces territory enough for as many more. By their occupation, and pursuits, and by their unalterable o

The public lands in the State of Maine which belong to this Commonwealth, amount to two millions and three hundred thousand acres. If properly and judiciously managed, those lands will, for many years to come, be a source of valuable income to those who shall come after as. They may be made the means of elevating the character of our public schools, and conferring upon multitudes of nour children the blessings of education.

In any condition of the treasury, the observance of the condition condition of Massuchuscits,—a condition existing without the imposition of batte tax upon the people,—voa may look for the approbation of your constituents in making any reasonable expenditure of the revenues of the State which the public interest demands.

It sometimes happens, that appropriations for objects inconsiderable in themselves, and some of the constituents in the state of the state which the public interest demands.

It is ometimes happens, that appropriations for objects inconsiderable in themselves, and some of the state of th

is approved by the people, the responsibility rests on them.

That the government of Mexico owes a debt of some five or six millions of dollars to the clitzens of this country, which by the laws of nations it is bound to pay, and which ought to have been paid long ago, does not admit of a doubt. It is equally true, that, at the time of the rupture of the friendly relations between the two governments, that debt was in the process of adjustment. Is it entirely clear that, in the differences between us, we have been quite faultless on our part, and that there are no wrongs on our part of which she has a right to complain! Each government charges upon the other the first act of war.

If she, as is alleged, struck the first blow, and we returned it in our own defence, have we, as the stronger party, carried the war no farther than, by the just principles of defensive war, we might carry it?

If hostilities were commenced, or are continued

suppopriated by the Logislature in 1847 in providing suppopriated by the Logislature in 1847 in providing suppopriated by the Logislature in 1847 in suppopriated by the suppopriated by the Logislature in 1847 in suppopriated by the Logislature in 1847 in suppopriated suppopriat

monwealth.

One of the most auspicious circumstances attending the holding those institutions, is the hearty good will with which they are received by the people in places where they are held, and the intelligent zefl and earnestness with which they give their influence to promote their success. The average attendance of schoolars in the public schools shows an awakened interest on the part of those for whose benefit the foundations of those schools were laid.

States embraces territory enough for as many more. By their occupation and pursuits, and by their unalterable opinions upon the political and moral mature of the institution of slavery, the people of the free States are as effectually excluded from the common occupancy of a slave State, as the holders of slaves are from living in a free State. Is it right and just, for the friends of that institution to press the acquisition of more territory, to be carved out into slave States?

In the assertion of their own rights, and in vindication of what they regard as the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and of the great truth, proclaimed to the world in the declaration of independence, that "all men are created equal," ought not the people of the free States to say to them, We desire no more territory; and if you insist upon it, and will have it, when it comes, it must befree territory? Possessing a country large enough in extent for nations maddened by the lust of conquest spread out before us on the pages of history, with the foreboding of that internal excitement, and that fearful sectional array of parties, determined not to yield their

Our bill of rights declares "that every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, without heim obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay, conformably to law."

To accomplish this important ead, the constitution provides for the establishment of judgical tribunals, and the appointment of judges, whose business it is to administer the laws. The clustracter and number of those tribunals, and the number of judges, is left to the discretion of the legislature. In such a case, no wise man can question the duty of applying it. The constitutional power of the legislature. In such a case, no wise man can question the duty of applying it. The indicial tribunals of this Commonweight, at this time, consist of a court of common plens, with five judges and a supreme judicial court, of four judges.

The court of common plens has original jurisdiction in all civil actions, and in all erininal cases, except capital offences.

The court of common plens has original and exclusions of a court of common plens has original jurisdiction in all civil actions, and in all crininal cases, except capital offences.

The court of common plens has original and exclusions of a court of common plens has original parties, before the judges of before the judges of any other court in this Commonwealth.

The enlargement of the equity powers of that Court in this Commonwealth.

The enlargement of the equity powers of that court in the Court of common each questions of law as may be from time at parties of the court as a court of the court of the labor of the laptic of the court of the labor of the laptic of the court of the labor of the laptic of the court of the labor of the laptic of the court of the labor of the laptic of the labor of the laptic of the labor of the labor of the laptic of the labor of the laptic of the labor of the

the business of this court as well as to that of the court of common pleas.

There is high authority for saying that, at this time, the business of that court is at least double what it was at the time of the separation between Massachusetts and the State of Maine.

The court then consisted of five judges; now it has but four.

Those judges are men of great moral worth, exemplary private character, able lawyers and jurists, ornaments to the high stations which they fill, and an honor to the Commonwealth, whose judicial ministers they are. Their decisions are read with respect and regarded as authority in all the courts of our sister States.

The whole of their time is faithfully and laboriously the state of the

relaxation or repose. Of this, however, they do not complain.

Yet such is the amount of the business of their court and the consequent increase of their labors, that they have not the physical power to keep up with it. They do all that they can do; but the force of the court is not sufficient for the prompt discharge of the business which is thrown upon it. The unavoidable consequence is, the accumulation of cases before them, and the inconvenient delay to parties. This great accumulation of business not only denies to parties a decision of their cases, "promptly and without delay," but it leads to a burdensome and unreasonable increase of the costs of litigation.

burdensome and unreasonable increase of the costs of this jaton.

This is a public evil experienced by the clitzens of the Commonwealth, without fault on the part of the court, and it demands a remedy. For that reniedy, the case addresses itself to the wisdom of the legislature. It is believed, that the addition of another judge to this court would go very far towards effecting, if it would not entirely effect, this remedy. It would relieve the whole court from one fifth of the time now spent in trying cases at nisi prius, and give so much more time for the hearing, and deciding, questions of law.

I am persuaded that the public interest requires the appointment of another judge to the beach of the Supreme Judicial Court, and, in the discharge of what I deem my official duty, I recommend a legal provision for such an appointment.

So far from the additional charge upon the treasury constituting a valid objection to the appointment of another judge. I am satisfied that such an appointment would save to the people annually, in the costs of litigation consequent upon the delay, for the want of it, a larger amount than the salaries now paid to the whole court.

The question is entirely one of public convenience

court.

The question is entirely one of public convenience and of public good. It belongs exclusively to you, and I submit it to your mature deliberation.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives

Before leaving your homes, you heard the aid news of the death of Samuel Hubbard, one of the associate justices of the Samuel Hubbard, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. He died at his home in Boston, on the twenty-fourth day of December last.

This is not the time nor the place to pronounce a culogy upon his character. But it seems proper, and it will us doubt be in accordance with the best feelings of your hearts, assembled here as we are in our official capacity, to pause, and pay a tribute of respect to one who, so recently, was a listinguished functionary in another department of this government.

Judge Hubbard was the youngest official raember of the Court. His brief period of service in the supreme judicial tribunal of his native State, was one of singular honor to himself, and of eminent usefulness to the public.

ar honor to himself, and of eminent usefulness to the public.

His profound, clear, discriminating, judicial mind, commanded the undivided respect of the legal profession, and secured the confidence of all who had official intercourse with him. The happy combination of magisterial dignity with a remarkable affability and gentleness of manner, won the esteem and respect of all who approached him.

He was the model of a Christian judge, a scholar and a gentleman. Whoever knew him in society loved him. In the church, he was a "brother beloved."—With a heart full of benevolence, "he was interested in all the concerns of humanity." The beauty and loveliness of his parental and domestic character could only be fully known by that large, crushed and broken-bearted family circle, to whom he "saws all the world" His deaft has spread the pall of acrow over his surviving brethren of the bench, and is lamented and deplored, as an irreparable loss, by the whole people of the Commonwealth.

The name of Sawerz, Hernara will long be held in grateful remembrance—"And, to add greater honors to his age.

"And, to add greater honors to his age."

The death of such a man, and of such a magistrate in the vigor of his intellect and in the midst of his us-fulness, impressively illustrates the truth of an inspired prophet's declaration, "that all fiesh is grass, and the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field."

THE Annual Meeting of the Framingaham pratein and road and and sadjourned to Saturday, the 22d inst, at locicek, P. M.

The subscribers to stock are particularly requested to present.

Framingham, Jan. 6, 1848.

DR. J. C. WARREN'S NEW WORK

Be sold consists of two undivided third parts of about ten Acres of Land with the buildings thereon, formerly owned to present.

Let WHEELER, Clerk.

Jan 15

DR. J. C. WARREN'S NEW WORK

For sale, a Farm in Boxboro', the late residence of Mr. James Hayward, deceased, situated on the road leading from Littleton to Stow, and two miles from the Fitchburgh Railroad Depot in West Acton. Railroad Depot in West Acton.

Said Farm consists of from 2 to 250 acres of good land, suitably divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasturage and Woodland, well watered, and mostly fenced with stone wall. The Buildings consist of a large well finished dwelling House, calculated for two families—large Barns with good Cellar, and all necessary out buildings, in good repair.

Harns win good celler, and all the good repair.

The Farm will produce annually Hay sufficient to winter from 30 to 35 head of Cattle. It is well supplied with Fruit, &c.,—has been improved several years for the growing of Hops, 10,000 lbs, having been raised on it the last year, and is furnished with every convenience for curing and pressing the same.

The Farm will be sold entire, or the buildings and homestead without the outlands, as may suit the purchaser.

homestead without the outrants, as may charer.

Terms easy, and possession given immediately, if desired. For further information, inquire of Elijah Hale, Esq., of Stowe, Proctor Rice & Co., No. 118 State Street, Boaton, Emory Fairbanks of Ashburnham, Stevens Hayward 24, on the premises, or SAMUEL HAYWARD, Adm'r.

Boxberough, Jan. 15, 1848. 5w*

To the Hon, S. P. P. Fay, Esq., Judge of the MUNROE & CO., No. 131 Washington, opposite School

To the Hon, S. P. P. Fay, Esq., Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commohwealth of Massachusetts.

This petition of Samuel Tucker of Pepperell, in the County of Middlesex, Guardian of Kezia C., Naucy S., and Abijah Shatuck, Jr., Iste of Pepperell, deceased. Respectfully represents, that the said Minors are interested in certical real estate, to wit, shout thirty Acres of Land, situated in said Pepperell, on the westeriy part thereof, and that part of the farm of Abijah Shatuch the certain of the said Abijah Shatuck, grandfather of said minors, that it will be for the benefit of said Minors, that the interest it will be for the benefit of said Minors, that the interest therein should be disposed of, and the proceeds thereof put out and secured to them on interest. Wherefore the said to sell and convey the same agreeably to the law in such to ten bushels, for which we will pay cash, and a case made and provided.

SAMUEL TUCKER.

Middlesex 15. At a Court of Probate holden at the first of the said of the said and convey the same agreeably to the law in such to ten bushels, for which we will pay cash, and a fair price.

Registron Turner Tur

Middlesex ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Cambridge, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the eleventh day of Jan. A. D., 1848.

Upon the Petition aforesaid, this day preferred, by the abovenamed Samuel Tucker. Ordered, that the said Petitioner notify all persons interested therein, to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Concord, in and for said County, on the second Toseday of February next, by advertisement of the foregoing Fettion with this Order thereon, three weeks successively in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, the last publication to be seven days at least before the said second Toseday of February, when and where they may be heard concerning the same: And make return, under oath, of my design herein, auto-and Court.

B. P. F. FAY, Jodge of Probate.

Copy Attest,

Isaac FISKE, Register.

182 P. F. FAY, Jodge of Probate.

Isaac FISKE, Register.

183 Washington street.

\$800,00 Wanted.

Wanted on a Farm at Billerica Cer a loan of Eight Hundred Dollars, fi term of three years, on property three times the amount. Building-sured for Twelve Hundred. A letter rected to WM. HAMLEN, Billerica of tf . A Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in North Andover, containing Ten Acres of Land with a Two Story House, in good repair, and a Barn, Wood Shed, and good well of water, and with about fifty Fruit Trees. The said Farm lies on the road leading from Methant to Salem, about two miles from Lawrence city, and on the road leading from North Parish Meeting House to the South Parish Theological Seminary. Said Farm will be said them. Ere further particular, inputs of Thomas . Foster. . Andover. Jan. 8, 1848. 4w*

ture and Woodland, with a large Occlared producing from 2 to 500 bankels of Applea a year, with a large Dweiling House, 2 Barns and out Buildings. The Farm lies 10 miles below Lewiston Falla, near the Stage Road to Augusta, and near the Railroad now building from Lewiston Falls. Price \$600. Terms \$100; the remainder in 5 years or longer to suit the purchaser. Apply to Andover, Jan. 8, 1848. 4w*

Farm for Sale.

A valuable Farm situated in Framingham, about one mile west of the centre Village, containing about 120 acres of excellent land, snitubly divided and fenced principally with stone wall, from 15 to 20 acres; is covered with a handsome growth

acres; a covere wan and well arranged, consisting of a large and commodious. House suitable for two families, if desired, and very convenient. Wood, Carriage, Corn and Tool Houses; 2 Barns, one 60 by 35, with Cellar under the whole; the other, 30 by 40, with Sheds adjoining. Fee Cellar, Piggery, &c. Said Farm is handsomely located on a good road and contains a nec Orehard stocked with the choicest kinds of Fruit. A never failing stream of water runs directly through the Farm. Farm.
The whole will be sold together or the Buildings with much land as is desired.
For further information inquire of the Editor of the For further information inquire of the Editor of the loughman, Albert Ballord, No. 43 Pulton Street, Boston, of the Subscriber, on the premises.

DAVID FISK.

Executor's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has bee duly appointed Executor of the last will and test ment of Jonathan Gay, late of Needham, in the county of Norfolk, gentlemen, deceased, and has accepted said trust and all persons having demands upon the estate of sai deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all person indebted thereto to make payment to midebted thereto to make payment to West Needham, Dec. 22d, 1847. 34* jan1

West Needham, Dec. 22d, 1817 A Framingham Farm for Sale.

A Plumbase of Farm in the westerly part of presiminghum is now offered for sale. It presiming the presentation of the presiming the present the presiming th

Administrator's Sale. TO be sold at Public Auction by License of the Probate Court in the County of Middlesex, the whole of the Real Estate of John W. Hyde, late of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, merchant, deceased, intestate, for the payment of his just debts and legacies. The Estate to be sold consists of two undivided third parts of about ten

RICE & HEARD'S

DAGUERROTYPE ROOMS, NO. 81 WASHINGTON STREET. JOY'S BUILDING, BOSTON. MINIATURES FOR \$1,50. MINIATURES then in any weather and beautifully colored. Also, copies from Paintings, Engravings, Statuary, &c. Miniatures of Corpses and Invalida taken at their residences.

Instruction given in all branches of the art and Apparatus furnished.

3mos

Administrator's Sale. Administrator's Saie.

To be sold at Public Auction, by License of the Problet Court in the County of Middleset, so much of the Real Estate of Charles R. Hyde, late of Newton in said County, merchant, decreased, intestate, as will raise the sum of Eleven Hundred and Twenty Five Dollars for the payment of this just debts and Legacies. The Estate to be sold consists of one third part of about six Acres of Land, with the Buildings thereon, formerly owned and occupied by Gorham Hyde, deceased, situated in said Newton, Sale to be on the premises ou Monday, the twenty fourth day of January next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Conditions at sale.

GEORGE REVERE, Administrator.

Newton, Dec. 21, 1847.

3t. dec25

Fruits of America.

Tutts of America, containing a selection of all the choicest varieties culrivated in the United of all the choicest varieties culrivated in the United States. No. 1,—contains

The Buerre D'Aremberg Pear.

Gout Morceau Pear.

Vans Mous Leon Le Clarc Pear.

Baldwin Apple.

No. 2,—centains The Vicomote D'Spoelberch Pear.

Seckel Pear, Northern Spy Apple.

And Winter Nells Pear.

No. 3,—contains The Swan's Orange Pear.

The Sweet Mount Mortney Cherry.

The Hovey's Seeding Strawberry.

Bubscriptions, \$1 00 per number, received by JAMES

Hay, Straw, & Corn Stalk Cutter



atraight, are more easily ground or sharpened 2d. They can be replaced by any blacksmith when worn out.

ad The knives are made heavier, and attached to the and supported in the middle in a manner much stronger and less complicated. Thus leaving the strength of the knives minipured and avoiding the great liability to twist, cripple, and break.

4th. The hide roller when used with Straight Knives properly set, will last much longer than when used with the spirak knife.

All sizes for sale at wholesale and retail at very low prices by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, at their Agricultural Warehouse and Serd Store, Quincy Ilail, over the Market, Boston.

CALROW & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF Genteel Ready Made Clothing.

CORNER OF ELM & HANOVER STS. CORNER OF ELM & HANOVER STS.

If AVE received their full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, selected from the latest importations. Together with styles of Every Gramment, wours,
which we intend to offer to our friends and othcrs in want, at Reduced Prices, and ou the most favorablueterns. Stranger-can be suspiced with every description of GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE in a Surenion Style, in urgent cases, at Tacket Hours Notice.
Persons desirous of Rich. Fashionable and Durable
CLOTHING, can be suited Entire at this Establishment,
with Punctuality and Fair Dealing.

OUR STOCK IS EXTENSIVE and selected to said
the tastes of the most fastidious and Economical. Our
Cutters and Employers are axiffed and Finished Workmen
and we can with confidence solicit the Patronage of
Strangers to this Establishment where we will offer for
their inspection—
SUPEREINE RICOLDOLOGIES, Twolled and Plain of

Strangers to this Leasurament waste we will offer for their topperform.— OADCLOTHS, Twilled and Plain of the finest texture and every desirable color for Berson Garner and Experse of Blue, The Property of the Color of the Stranger of Blue, Color of the Stranger of Brown of the Color of the Stranger and Buriness Socias, Surfoute and super France Blues to Depart Closky, super Four and Plain Doc-skins, wool dyed and Francy Cossimeres. Super Rich Cashmere, velves, Brocade, Figured, Plain and Fancy Bayles of vestings too nu-merous to mention.

and NADE EQUAL TO CURTON WORK. Garnents Cut, made and Trimmed to order in the Mast Fashion Able STILE and incorporate of ourse extract arisfaction, or no sale.

Our Estalishment is on the Corner of Elm and Handvern Strs.

CALROW & COMPANY.

novi3 tf

THE BOSTON CHINA TEA CO. NO. 198 WASHINGTON STREET.

BOSTON,

HAS been in operation for five years.—Originated for the sole purposes of buying and selling Teas and Coffees, and acting clar; it has met with unexampled success. Purchasing whole chops at once, and selling for cash only, at a small advance on the pound, they were enabled to make better selections, and sell cheaper than those not engaged exclusively in the trade. As a general rule there is

from TWENTY DED COMPANY.

OF TWENTY PER CENT SAVED 40 purchasing of us. We will sell

in purchasing of us. We will sell

5 lbs good Black Tea, for
5 lbs superior Black Tea, (Oolong flavor,)
150
15 good Green Tes,
175
16 good strong Young Hyson,
2 00
5 lbs delicious Green Tea,
2 25
Many Stores charge 75 cents per pound for so better
Tes. AP art Teas are packed in a style peculiarly our
own, in half pound to ten pound packages, comprising
over 50 different kinds, and stoelled with our own label,
duly copy-righted, to counterfeit which is forgery.
Achowe, a NATIVE CHISAMAN, who has had many
years experience in Canton (bis native place.) in this
business, will be found at the Company's Warehouse,
directing and superintending the packing, &c., and
will be happy to have his friends call on him.

TO SELL GOOD TEA CHEAP FOR CASH

Exchange for a good Farm.

Farms Wanted. Wanted, 30 Farms, prices varying from \$800 to 15,000 for which cash will be pair or taken in exchange for Boston property. Apply to N. MUNROE, 3 State street.

Cattle Ties.



THE Subscriber has a good assortment of Family
Sleighs, which he will sell cheap, and warrant them.
Also, Carriages and Harneses, Wagon and Pew Cushtions, Riding Saddies, Bridles, Martingales, Trunka, Carriage Lamps, Brass Bands, Coach Wrenches, Harness
Trimnings, Carriage Lace, Drab Cloths, Damask, Moreen,
Morocco Skim, Painted Carpet, &c., 4c.
Also, Paints, Copal Varnish, Japan, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed and Neats foot Cust.
Framingham, Dec 11.

THE WESTMINSTER BRASS BAND give notice, that they are prepared to furnish Music for Celebrations, Picnice, Military Parades, and all other occasions. Every member of it is a plotged testing the solicit the paramage of the Temperance Community of solicit the paramage of the Temperance Community of the State of all others. Letters addressed to R. W. Twitchell, (Master.) Westminster, Jan. 1. If Dr. J. K. Palmer's Sarsaparilla.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

-ALSO AS ABOVE --A large and well selected stock of DRUGS, MEDI-CINES, PERFUMERY and FOREIGN LEECHES, all of which are warranted to be of the set quality and wall be sold at the lowest market prices.

Muscle-Bed Manure.

Framingham Savings Bank.

THE Subscriber has on hand about one thousand tons of dry Muscle-Bed Manure, which can be taken on board of vessels drawing a light draught of water and carried to Boaton, Charlestown, or near West Cambridge and Watertown. It will be sold on reasonable terms and put on board of the vessel, if wanted.

GEORGE D. CLARK. Salem, Oct. 30th.

"THE ORIGINAL STORE."

(Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,) BOSTON,

rected.

Orders seat through express men answered with the same care as on a personal application, and with promptness.

An exclusive agent for the sale of our Teas, will be

Two valuable Brick Houses in the city, nearly new, would be exchanged for a good Farm near the city.
Inquire of JOHN FENNO, Chelses.
Chelses, Nov. 6, 1847.

Agricultural Washing AND Seed Store, over the Market, Boston. Sleighs for Sale.

Westminster Brass Band.

A HIGHLY approved and effectual remedy for the cure of all Scordious Affections, Salt Rheum, Nervous Debility, Bad Humors, and Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

The success that has attended its use in the practice of many of the Physicians of Boston has induced Dc. Polmer to introduce it in other places. It is therefore confidently offered to the public as the best medicine for the above disease in use.

TRUSSES,

GREAT variety of the most approved kinds in use, A comprising probably the largest and best assurtment in the city, will be found at WM. B. LITTLE & CO.'S Drug Store, No. 104 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Bos-

THE public are hereby assured, that all deposits which shall be made, will be safe, under the care of the Treasurer, and the direction of the Officers of the Bank, and that the money will be loaned and vested according to law.

MOSES EDGELL, President.

6w

WM. B. LITTLE & CO., Druggists, general wholessie Agents, 194 Hanover, corner of Salem Street, Boston, and by Druggists generally.

o other so fit for rhyme When I was a boy, it was all my joy To rest in its scented shade, When the sun was high, and the river nigh

The traveller-bee would stop,

And choose for his bower the lime-tree flower, And drink-to the last sweet drop.

When the evening star stole forth, afar, And the gnats flew round and round, I sought for a ryhme, beneath the lime, Or dreamed on the grassy ground,

Ah!-vears have fled; and the linden, dead, And the river creeps through its slimy deens And youth-is a thought of yore!

Yet-they live again, in the dreamer's brain, Which pass with a sigh, and seem to die,

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Lawyer who cost his Client Nothing.

BY SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, BART.

In the year 1541, and on the second day of September, towards sunset, the little children playing in the meadows at the outskirts of a certhe hill to the west so noiselessly, that he was in the midst of the young group before they per-ceived him. They suspended their sports to stare at the stranger, and were struck by the gnastly paleness of the features, which were oh the open bars of the morion. The tered some inarticulate sounds of pain and distress, as he sought to unbuckle his heavy head gear. In truth, the poor man was overcome by a sharp attack of anguish fover. He was a sol-dier on his return from Hungary; the heat of the day and the weight of his arms had overtried sping out his prayer to the urchins to direct him to the nearest inn, he fell to the ground exhausted, and almost insensible. The children ran to call the guards who were loitering round the gates of the town, and the soldier was con-

yed to the principal hostelry of the place.

Mine host received the guest with more polit ness than was common to him; but, in truth, that was just the period when the little ready money in circulation was chiefly to be found in the pouch of a man-at-arms returning from the wars with his pay and his plunder; and the landlord had no doubt that the soldier had where-withal to pay for his lodging if he recovered, or his burial if he died. The hostess herself, a

Instruction below double that employed may be a proposed on the proposed of th ting certain plans which the contents of the soldier's boot would enable him to adopt. Mine bost swore sondry great oaths when he heard that his goest was waiting for breakfast in the I cannot make thee my heir."

I cannot make thee my heir."

that I mank thee fearth; and it ever thou hast only to say,

"Give me a manchet and a flask: bring me
my boots, and tell me what there is to pay.

"Up, Kaspar, I want thee." "

"That quite satisfies me, if the contract is a
little more formal. On my part, I undertake to
obtain thy acquittal, to get thee back thy treastime everition hast my betting. "That quite satisfies me, if the contract is a
little more formal. On my part, I undertake to
obtain thy acquittal, to get thee back thy treasure, to send thee safe home to Bettine. On
thine, thou hast to declare that thou leavest to
my disposal, and there fearth; and it ever thou hast
in that I mank thee fearth; and it ever thou hast
only to say,
"Up, Kaspar, I want thee."

"That quite satisfies me, if the contract is a
little more formal. On my part, I undertake to
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"Up, Kaspar, I want thee."

"That quite satisfies me, if the contract is a
little more formal. On my part, I undertake to
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little more formal. On my part, I undertake to
obtain thy acquittal, no get thee back thy treasobtain thy acquittal, no get thee back thy treasobtain thy acquittal, no get the back thy in the contract is a
my disposal and the co

deed such a pillow tells its own tale of the stuff- spondency. He saw that he had no chance of against the base fears of the body, by which its ed to dilate-taller and taller, larger and larger

ford paths pillow with its own the first seed of the seed of the pillow with a seed of the pillow with the scale and present of the pillow with the scale and scale did not seed of the pillow with the size and scale did not pillow with the scale and scale did not a knowledge of the pillow with the scale and scale did not a knowledge of the pillow with the scale and scale did not a knowledge of the pillow with the scale and scale did not a knowledge of the pillow with the scale and scale did not a knowledge of the pillow with the scale and scale did not a knowledge of the pillow with the scale and scale did not a knowledge of the pillow with the scale and scale did not a knowledge of the pillow with the scale and scale did not a knowledge of the pillow with the scale and the pi

Kaspar Karnerach what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed against him. Poor Kaspar gasped, and looked round; and, involuntarily, and as if the speech was not his own, numbled out that he would leave his defence in the hands of his counsel.

"And here I am!" eried a shrill voice; and a personage not hitherto perceived, but robed in the official gown of a counsellor of the High Court of the Marquisate of Brandebourg, bustled up to the table.

Ist. Make no promises that you are uncertain of being able to perform.

2d. Deception soon begets distrust. It debases a man in his own eyes. We should have too much pride to deceive others. 'I he offspring of one deception is legion. It marches to its purposes; accompanied by meanness and all the petty vices in the calendar.

3d. The man who hopes to enrich himself addenly, without honest industry, differs little

vently "for America, for Congress, for the Get a large jar, called the jar of congress of Massachusetta Bay, and expensibly by the large jar, called the jar of congress of Massachusetta Bay, and expensibly by the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar, called the jar of congress of the large jar of congress of the l Province of Massachosetts Bay, and especially for the town of Boston; "and who can realize the emotions with which they turned imploring-ty to heaven for divine interposition and aid! "It was enough," said Mr. Adams, "to melt a heart of stone. I saw the tears gush into the eyes of the old, grave, pacific Quakers of Philadelphia." [Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE PRAYER OF HABBAKKUK.

It is said of Dr. Franklin, that during his long residence in Paris, being invited to a party of the nobility, where most of the court and courtiers were present, he produced a great sensation by one of his bold movements, and gained great applause for its ingenuity.

A VOLUNTEER
According to the custom of that age and country, the nobles, after the usual ceremonies of the evening were over, sat down to a free was crowded with all kinds

country, the nobles, after the usual ceremonies of the evening were over, sat down to a free and promiscuous conversation. Christianity was then the great topic. The church was always ridiculed, and the Bible was treated with unsparing severity.

Growing warmer and warmer in their sarcastic remarks, one great lord commanded, for a moment, universal attention, by his asserting in a round voice, that the Bible was not only a piece of arrant deception, but totally devoid of the rearry merit. Although the entire party of Frenchmen nodded a hearty assent to the sentence, Fianklin gaveno signs of approval. Being at that time a court favorite, his companions could not bear even a tacit reproof from a man of his weight of influence. They all appealed to him for his opinion. Franklin, in one of his peculiar ways, replied, that he was hardly prepared to give them a suitable answer, as his mind had been running on the merits of a new book of rane excellency, which he had just happened to fall in with at one of the city books of rane excellency, which he had just happened to fall in with at one of the city books to the titrary character of the Bible, perhaps it might interest them to compare with that old volume the merits of his new prize. If so, he would read them a short section. All were eager to have the Doctor read a portion of his rare took. In a very grave and sincere manner, he took and old book from his coat pocket, and with a propriety of utterance read to them a poem.

The poem had its effect. The admiring listeners pronounced it the best they had event was 'hoofing' a horse for an officer, just being the took and be book from his coat pocket, and with a propriety of utterance read to them a poem.

The poem had its effect. The admiring listeners pronounced it the best they had event the size of Vera Cruz Just being the count of have an account of have a possible to the man and the farmes of his terant had been fought in the father of the trumpet." and, like the man spokes of a man of his weight of the feet of t

thar. I then give up the army bossness, salt took an old book from his coat pocket, and with a propriety of atterance read to them a poem.

The poem had its effect. The admiring listeners pronounced it the best they had ever heard or read, "That is pretty," said one. "That in sublimity," said another. "It has not its superior in the world," was the unanimous opinion. They all wished to know the name of the new work, and whether that was a specimen of its work, and whether that was a specimen of its now, with his coat sleeve, "I remained on hear of the new work, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and whether that was a specimen of its now, and the same of the new that an arm of the new that a new part of the single transfer of the same of the new that a new that

ANTI-SLAVERY FETITIONS. The U.S. see he had been always after a petition containing a wish for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, had been laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 9:—

"Mr. Hale presented the memorial of David T point. You must prove to me that you had been laid on the table by a vote of "Gun." said the Recorder, "this is not tell point. You must prove to me that you had been laid on the table by a vote of the presented the memorial of David T.

Burr and sixty-nine others, citizens of Pennsylva-nia, praying for such an alteration of the Constitu-tion and laws as shall abolish slavery throughout the "Aint I told you, sir; and if you want,"

Union.

Mr. Hale said: I do not know that there is a standing rule or order of the Senate that raises the question whether this petition shall be received, or the motion to receive it be laid on the table. I ask and the way that they nonned some of many that they not many that the many that they not many that they not many that they not many that the motion to receive it be laid on the table. I ask
whether the motion to receive the petition is debatable? Am I correct, sir, in supposing that it is
debatable.

I ask
whether the motion to receive the petition is dewas a caution to the magnetic telegraph. The
was one small, safforn-featured fella, who had-

The contract and a single specific spec

A VOLUNTEER HOME

Yesterday morning the dock of the Re-

work, and whether that was a specimen of its contents.

"Certainly, gentlemen," said the Doctor, smiling at his trimph, "my book is full of such passages. It is no other than your good-fornothing Bible, and I have read you the prayer of the prophet Habbakkuk."

Let every reader learn wisdom from this incident, and learn to appreciate the unequalled sublimities of the Bible. [Ladies Repository.

"Why, sir," said Gabriel, as he wiped ha nose with his coat sleeve, "I remained on bard in the forecastle, cos, yer kowed in the forecastle, cos, yer towed in the forecastle, cos, yer see, yer Hose, wasn't used to sea fightin'. When that old as the of San de Wholia commenced vomiting in red hot balls and eighteen pound balles, I aid in my bunk, how skeered I was! Andya, "twas int about the shot, but the idee of bard in the sea with no head and learned drapped into the sea with no head and lear Anti-Slavery Petitions. The U. S. Sen-Yer Honor, poor Gabe Gun would like, at

PUI

VOL. 7.

PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUCKMIN

WILLIAM J. BUCKMI TERMS, \$2,00 in advance—if pays

Papers not discontinued withou earages paids No paper sent for a term less than

All correspondence should be additor at Boston. Advertising on reasonable terms

CORRESPONDE

WINTER MANAGEMENT

Mr. Editor,—I propose maki marks through the medium of it on the Winter Management of make no pretensions to superior is or extra practice in the the subject, or extra practice in the of this useful animal. Suffice it to known a sheep from the time I was and was used to driving my father and have not been, altogether, an is server of their wants and habits. There is an old saying that a

summered is half wintered." The truth in the adage. For, if sheep barn at foddering season, poor, it double care and better keep to cart through the winter. This every knows by experience.

There is nothing, in New En

care of sheep, perhaps, more gene ed, than the providing for them su ect them from the effects of to protect them from the effects of and cold. They should always be with good comfortable shelter, bu to it,—let them go in and out whe to it.—let them go in and out when You may confine a cow and she is but a sheep needs liberty and exe to do well and thrive. Some or arising from protecting sheep in winclemency of the weather incider so, are prevention of those diseasexposure, such as seab, pelt-recoids, &c. It is also found to weight of the fleece, as well as in erties. In yearing, time lambs come much stronger, and consequenced under the stronger, and consequenced under will be reared. creased number will be reared. is made and of better quality. Be nothing clse, urges us to provide flocks during the severity of the The Great Shepherd of all sheel countable at all times for the care which nature demands for the he fort of our flocks and herds. Let

Numerous experiments have be country and in Europe by flock-n the economy and profit of provide their flocks during the winter in formly, resulting in its favor. Sheds, anugly covered with op the South, attached to the S. E. pers of barns, form the most cons of any with which the writer These sheds should be floored ov

ing cribs or racks arranged un openings should be low, little me ting the sheep to pass and re-pass and whenever a thaw occurs dur-ing season, the floors should be the ed of all manure and litter that in on them, that the flock may not be rimed by its own filth.

Economy, economy should practiced in every thang connected of sheep in the winter. Not wasted that is dealt out to the interest of the control of the contro

ithheld which their wants requ Good water is especially nee healthy condition in winter, unle erally supplied with roots or ot and even when this is the case th usually be found drinking, if to water. Water should be ha ander cover for them, if possible Salt also is as necessary in w mer, and perhaps more so. It p sharpens the appetite, and assi three very important points to be the animal is confined to dry food Much has been said among

about what is best for sheep For the purpose of wool-growing ence has decided that good Eng straw, and a reasonable daily food, is best. Rich, oils wool, but not of so fine quality. It should be borne in mind quire, while in their winter qua of green food daily-roots, p boughs, &c. And generally, t well without it-that is, they w

flesh without it.

Some have recommended giv weeks before lambing time, gr but little about it, if they have bay and roots through the war good condition at the approach lf, however, they should be for and feeble at this time, grain them. Where large flocks ar should be separated from the keep should be given them for before yearing time. The sai to lambs the first winter. Lat ter require as good attention part of the flock.

part of the flock.

Great regularity should be o sheep, both in regard to till Indeed this should be observed domestic animals. But there quire it more strictly than she Great care also should be h wasted in feeding. Sheep do much care or forethought about body knows, or ought to knower, trample on and waste than they eat, unless care their keeper. They should

racks or cribs, so construct There are several kinds of use among sheep-owners. The writer uses for his flock is a tion, and quite effective in sat by taking four pieces of 3 by feet long and nailing boards ion, leaving an aperture in t sufficiently wide between takeep to put their heads throerib should be about 12 feet full grown sheep, and 2 1-2 full grown sheep. tom board of the crib 12 inch ture 9 inches, and top board more, in width. Anybody to off and drive a pail can make

There is one thing more ! ion to, as of great momen of sheep from exposure to be ap of sheep from exposure to or than forty snow storms. B sheep are exposed to rain which are immediately follow weather! Beware, beware hundreds of sheep have sic the effects of exposure in last winter was marked wi destructive rain storms for a

There are many locations sheep husbandry may be conducted, one of the most